MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,562—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Mar.
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
•	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
• This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	3th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	28th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	16th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNERTH HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar. 1889
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Commander R. G. TAITT, will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 19th instant. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.
For Rates of Passages, &c., please apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 17th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

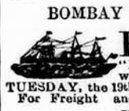
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on or about TUESDAY, the 19th March 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

	Tons.	Commander for sailing about
CITY OF EDINBURGH	3,212	W. H. Barham ,,6th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

S. S. "HORN HEAD" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 10th March, 1889.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.
JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1889.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
Season—1889.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most MODERATE PRICES.
Our intimate acquaintance enables us to promptly Outfit for any Route.
Native Gentlemen entrusting us with their Wants secure careful selection, and Reliable Quality.
CASH DISCOUNT, 12½ Per Cent.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

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For use on the Overland Journey, all imported direct and guaranteed pure wool.
Real Scotch Mauds, choice assortment of Clan favours, each Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.
Real Scotch Mauds, a variety of Fancy Checks and Mixtures, each Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 33.
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Austrian Rug, Fancy Stripe Patterns, each Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 16.
Fancy Striped Rugs, splendid Assortment, each Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.
Striped Cotton Dust Wraps (washing), each Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.
Single Resais, each Rs. 3. Double Resais, each Rs. 4.
Small size Pillows, each Re. 1.
Large Pillows, each Re. 1-8.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.
Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.
ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.
It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.
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This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
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PREPARED ONLY BY
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BOMBAY.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

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BATS, Boys' each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
Do. Single Cane each	7	0
Do. Double Cane ,,	8	8
Do. Treble Cane ,,	10	8
Do. All Cane ,,	13	0
Frowd's Driver ,,	15	8
Patent Exceller ,,	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ,,	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules ,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points ,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box	10	8

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
Do. Duke's Double Seam each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	5	8
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam. ,,	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ,,	7	4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ,,	16	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ,,	12	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

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BATS, Best English make, Men's each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ,,	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ,,	15	0
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung ,,	10	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung ,,	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled, ,,	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ,,	13	8
Do. The Demon Slazenger's ,,	13	0
Do. The Victor Fortnam's ,,	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash ,,	13	8
Do. Ayre's Champion ,,	13	4

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, ,,	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ,,	12	8
Do. Ayre's do. ,,	12	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ,,	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles per pair	11	0

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ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed	Rs.	a.
No. 4—26 in. circumference each	7	0
No. 5—28 in. do. ,,	8	0
No. 6—30 in. do. ,,	9	0
No. 7—32 in. do. ,,	10	0
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.		

GOLF.

	Rs.	a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz.	10	8
GLEEK'S each	5	8
IRONS Lofting or Pitching ,,	5	8
IRON or Brass Niblicks ,,	5	8
PLAY CLUBS ,,	4	8
PUTTERS ,,	4	8
SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy ,,	4	8

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.
MESSRS. BINET, FILS AND CIE., OF REIMS,
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

N.B.—All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality and surprised only at its moderate price.
Rs. 69 per dozen.

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SAMUEL LAW AND SONS, LIMITED,
MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,
CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.
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TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
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Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are happy to say are relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices this advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have just received a beautiful Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to stand the Indian Climate with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India, and invite an early Inspection.
PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

No. 1 (to change	2	semi-notes)	...	...	...	... Rs.	750
,, 2	,,	5 ,,	,,	...	...	... ,,	775
,, 3	,,	5 ,,	,,	to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	...	... ,,	1,300

TERFOR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, opposite the Clock Tower, AND POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
PHILLIPS'
makes a
COOLING, REFRESHING, AND WHOLESOME DRINK.
Prevents "Liver," Increases the Appetite, "Lightens" the Body.
Purifies the Blood.
Per quart bottle, each Re. 1-4; Per dozen bottles, Rs. 13-8.
POONA. Temple House, Camp and Bhoodwar Peith, City. PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

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SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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TO-NIGHT, 12th March, 1889, at 9 p.m.
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BOMONJEE SORABJEE, C.E.,
State Engineer, Rajpipla State.
Rajpipla State Engineer's Office, Nandod, March, 1889.

ALL GRADUATES and FORMER STUDENTS of the Wilson College are invited to be present on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 5-15 p.m., when H. E. the GOVERNOR will open the NEW BUILDING at Chowpatty.

D. MACKICHAN,
Principal.
Bombay, 11th March, 1889.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty per Share, free of Income-tax for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1888, declared at the Adjourned SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on MONDAY, the 11th instant, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 7th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March, 1889.

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Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Arsenal, Madras, up to 8th April 1889 and opened at 12 noon, on the 9th April 1889 for Supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1890.
The terms more to include Supply of Stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.
List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 Annas from the Arsenal, Madras.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipts Earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up his Earnest-money will be forfeited.
On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the article delivered at Madras.
HENRY B. STANFORD, Lieut., R.A.,
For Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Arsenal, Madras, 7th March, 1889.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 11th March, 1889.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, at 1 p.m., for the disposal of the following business:—
1. To Receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to Fix their remuneration.
5. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

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NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.

THE STUDENTS of the College propose to Celebrate the occasion of the opening of the Wilson College by a procession. Old Students (Graduates in their Academical Robes) are invited to join the movement. The Undersigned request early communications.

B. S. CARDMASTER.
N. G. WELINKAR.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.
(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st March, 1889.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th March, 1889, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., and the late Mr. John Y. Lang, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1889, and Mr. James G. Smith who resigned office on proceeding to Europe, but whose term does not expire till 31st March, 1890.
The Ballot Box will be open at the offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 27th Feb., 1889.

Canon Taylor's Strictures on Foreign Missions: What can we learn from them?
Some Impediments to the Extension of the Work and Influence of the Church of England in India.

TWO PAPERS
READ AT THE
BOMBAY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE,
JANUARY 11, 1889.
BY
THE REV. H. C. SQUIRES, M.A.
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V. Supply of Labour and Materials, Petty Stores, Road Metal Stones, &c., under 10 Separate Schedules of Rates at Deolali.
2. Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment and all necessary information obtained on application at the Military Works Bombay Office, Fort, during office hours, as also at the P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali, with regard to the Service V.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 20th March 1889 when they will be opened.
4. The acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received and no reason will be assigned for such rejection.

W. OSBORN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works Bombay.
Bombay, Military Works Office, 2nd March, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 258 OF 1887.
PRANJIWANDAS SAMULDAS and another..Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVIND RAMJI.....Defendant.

THE Undersigned as Attorneys for the Receiver appointed herein invite offers for the purchase of two vacant pieces of land situate on either side of and in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
The piece of land situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts and is well adapted for a large Mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank or at any rate facilitate the digging thereof.
The other piece which is situate on the other side of the said station admeasures 12,705 square yards or thereabouts, and on account of its situation is admirably suited for a chawl or range of buildings.
Offers in writting and under seal should be sent to the Undersigned on or before Monday, the 8th day of April next, after which day no offers will be entertained. Each offer must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 500.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow Street.—Dated this 7th day of March 1889.
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A LECTURE will be delivered in the above INSTITUTE, at 5-15 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 12th March 1889, by Mr. W. E. HART.
SUBJECT—"SOCIAL SATIRISTS."

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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18.. what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.
PRESENTS FOR SENDING
TO ENGLAND.
TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.
MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.
RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.
MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.
GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.
MANGO MARMALADE.
CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.
AT
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).
HEAD OFFICE—79 A, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£937,500.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£468,750.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 93,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 do. at 4- per cent. „ annum.
„ 3 do. at 3 per cent. „ annum.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS' Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	31 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand all kind of Jewellery Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Foolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.
Address: RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.
BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
PASSAGES booked free of charge.
BAGGAGE shipped or stored.
ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.
GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.
AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

NOTICE.
TO THE DIRECTORS, THE ORIENTAL OIL AND FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN.—We, the Undersigned Shareholders of the above Company request you to call at an early date an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for passing Resolutions as follows, *viz.*:—
1ST.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2ND.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and fix his or their Remuneration.
We remain, Gentlemen, Yours Faithfully.
TULLOCKCHAND MANICKCHAND.
S. BURJORJEE.
J. H. LATIMER, by his attorney, S. Burjorjee
REV. P. CANCESSIO.
S. J. FABRIO.
DADABHOY MADHOWRAO.
FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE BHARUCHA.
GUJJAN RAMCHANDRA, K.
આપુ મનોરદાસ,
(i.e.) BAPOO MANOREDAS.
BHUGWANDAS GORDHANDAS.
કાનજી ગોવીંદજી,
(i.e.) CANJEE GOVINDJEE.
NAROTUM GORDHANDAS.
ઠાકરશી નારણજી,
(i.e.) THACKERSEY NARANJEE.
JEEVANDAS MOOLJEE.
DHURUMSEY PURSHOTUM.
કરશનદાસ લખમીદાસ

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Western India Turf Club, annual meeting, 8-30 a.m.
Balloting for three elective Trustees, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute: Lecture by Mr. W. Hart on the "Social Satirist," 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Hypatia (s), from Cardiff; Simla (s), Calcutta; and Karagola (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Cilurnum (s), for Kurrachee; Wivenhoe (s), Elephant Point; and Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

A BIG TIGER.—Mr. Hoxton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surat, recently shot a tiger measuring nine feet at Ambapani, near Waghai, in the Dangs, Khandeish.

THE TANNA ASSAULT CASE.—Some further evidence was recorded yesterday corroborating much of what had gone before, and the case was again adjourned till Friday.

"HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY."—With this week an entire change of programme has been introduced by "Hudson's Surprise Party." To-night the entertainment will be for the benefit of Mr. Provost.

MR. W. LEE-WARNER, M.A., C.S., will deliver a lecture on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 6 p.m. in the hall of the Free Church College, Khetwadi. Subject, "Selection." The lecture is open to the public.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above institution is fixed for the 20th inst. Dr. Edith Pechey has kindly consented both to preside and to deliver the prizes.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Capt. Phayre (capt.), Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Venables, and Mr. Lock. White—Mr. Prevost (capt.), Capt. Tufnell, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Froome. To commence at 4-45 p.m.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of opatients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,961. Of these, 439 were new admissions, consisting of 224 Hindus, 208 Mussalmans, 3 Parsees, 14 Christians, and 2 of other caste. The average daily attendance was 70·03.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—The annual distribution of prizes will take place in the Town Hall to-morrow at 5 p.m. The Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., will preside. Admission free. The Government Inspector's Report is most satisfactory, and proves the schools to be in the highest state of efficiency.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALL.—The fourth lecture of the season 1888-89 will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p.m. this evening, by Dr. Krishnarao B. Bullel on "Eye Diseases." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams and specimens from Nature. The lecture is open to the public."

STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. H. Stanley last evening produced for the first time in Bombay a new pantomime entitled "Princess Cherry Blossom, or Harlequin Yellow 'Dwarf.'" Considering it was a first night the performance went wonderfully smoothly, and was greeted with enthusiasm by a large audience, who sat the extravaganza out till the end, while the scenery was very fine and the dresses tasteful and pretty. We shall have more to say about the production in to-morrow's issue.

HOLI HOLIDAYS.—Mr. Manocksha Jehangersha, Vakil of the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday moved (on behalf of the Bar of the side) before 1st Court consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, that the Court may be closed on Monday next on account of holi holiday, which is required to be performed on the 1st Fagan Vud. The learned Vakil said that Mr. Justice Nanabhai would find his application was a reasonable one, and their Lordships said that that Court was not sitting on Monday next and referred him to the Chief Justice.

FIRE AT SURAT.—Our occasional correspondent writes to us that a fire broke out in Surat last Saturday night at 10 p.m., and about seven or eight shops in Baranpuri Bhagol were reduced to ashes. The loss is roughly estimated from five to six thousand rupees, but it is said if timely assistance had not come there would have been worse results. The fire broke out on the ground-floor, and residents in those buildings had to jump out from windows. However, no serious injury has yet been reported. The tank of the neighbouring *masjid* proved very useful on this occasion to extinguish the fire. Besides municipal and other officers, several commissioners were also seen present on the spot.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Azam Ratanlal Misarilal Daphtary, pensioned Government officer, at the age of about 60 years. The deceased was for many years a trusted officer of the Government and earned the favourable opinion of those District Judges under whom he had occasion to serve. He was a respected member of the Valmik Kayasth caste and, though he was not endowed with English education, had advanced views. He was married to the sister of the late well-known Dr. Dhirajram Dalpatram, at whose place Miss F. A. Manning paid a visit very recently during her stay at Surat to witness the wedding of the granddaughter of Mr. Sakaram Dalpatram Diwanji. The late Mr. Ratanlal's eldest son, Surgeon-Major Girdharlal Ratanlal Daphtary, L.M., M.D., now in New York, is the only Gujarati in the Indian Medical Service, and many of his friends have learnt the news of the sudden death of his father, which melancholy event took place last Thursday, with great regret. The deceased leaves a widow and five sons.

GEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—The directors' report of Geyer and Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December 1888 has just been issued, and will be submitted at the annual meeting to be held in the company's office 1, Hornby Row on Thursday morning at eleven. The report states that from the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the past year it will be seen that the company has done a good business, and the results are very satisfactory. The sales amounted to Rs. 79,586-14-8, showing an increase of Rs. 2,765-5-5 over the preceding year. The gross profits are Rs. 29,305-6-8, deducting from which the expenditure leaves a net profit of Rs. 8,881-12-10, which the directors propose disposing of as follows:—Dividend at 15 per cent. on paid-up capital, Rs. 6,282-12-0; carry to reserve fund, Rs. 1,500; manager's commission at 10 per cent., Rs. 888; write off for preliminary expenses, Rs. 333-4-0; total, Rs. 9,004. The whole of the company's stock, both in the shop and godown, is covered by insurance. One of the directors (Dr. Thomas Blaney) retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

UNION CRICKET CLUB.—The Rev. Professor Mackichan, M.A., D.D., presided at the annual prize distribution of the students Union Cricket Club in the Hall of the Wilson College on Friday evening. Among those present were noticed. The Rev. Professor Lindsay, D.D., of Glasgow, Professor J. Jack, M. A., Professor Mackomish, Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Rev. and Mrs. Gardiner, the lady superintendent of the American Zenana Mission School, Mr. Omer Jamal Kazi, Mahmood Mia Porebundri, and many other European and native ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Mackichan rose and asked the honorary secretary, Mr. Rafi-ud-din Ahmed Monlvi, to read the report. The report showed that the Club had undergone many important changes, both numerically and financially, during the year. Dr. Mackichan then distributed the prizes. There were two silver medals and five other prizes in the shape of books and bats. Mrs. Mackichan amid loud cheers pinned the silver medal given by Mr. M. H. Hakim to Mr. O. M. Munshi, Mrs. Lindsay pinned to other silver medal to Mr. M. A. Kirtikar. The other prizes were distributed by Dr. Mackichan. After the distribution Dr. Mackichan addressed the students at great length, and introduced the distinguished guest, Dr. Lindsay, to the assembly. Dr. Lindsay said he had himself been a great cricketer in his early days, having been present in more than 200 matches. Mouhir Rafi-ud-din Ahmed, on behalf of the members of the club, thanked the chairman and other ladies and gentlemen present, and especially the honoured guest of the evening, Dr. Lindsay.

DEPARTURE OF A KAYASTH LADY TO ENGLAND.—Among the numerous passengers to England by the last mail steamer Peninsular was Mrs. Seva Ram, a Kayasth lady from Lahore. This lady is the wife of Mr. Seva Ram, now studying for the Bar, in Middle Temple, London, and this is her second visit to England. Mr. and Mrs. Seva Ram and their daughter a little child, and Srimati Hurdevi, his sister, first went to England on the 5th April 1886. Mr. Seva Ram is the son of the late Rai Bahadur Kanhaya Lal, M.I.C.E., for many years Executive Engineer, Lahore. Rai Bahadur Kanhaya Lal was the first native in the Punjab who was raised to that high and responsible office. He also distinguished himself by writing a history of Punjab and many departmental or professional and other literary works. Rai Kanhaya Lal died on the 23rd February 1888, and a short obituary notice of his death appeared in the April number of the *Indian Magazine* from the pen of General R. Maclagan. His children, therefore, had to return to India on that occasion; but Mr. Seva Ram had to proceed back to England very soon, and Mrs. Seva Ram engaged passage by the last mail in company of Miss E. A. Manning. A large number of her acquaintances were seen on board the steamer to wish her and Miss Manning a happy voyage, among these were Srimati Hurdevi, Munshi Roshanlal, Barrister-at-law (Allahabad), Messrs. M. H. Nazar, Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, and R. B. Majmudar (Valmik Kayasths, Surat), Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and others. There are several Kayasth gentlemen who have visited England, but Mrs. Seva Ram and Shrimati Hardevi are probably the first Kayasth ladies who have thrown off their *purda* and crossed the *kalapani*, and they deserve more credit for the doing so, because the ladies on their side are very backward and hardly come out of their *purda*. It was at the house of the late Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal that 150 *purdanashin* ladies had assembled to vote an address of thanksgiving to Lady Dufferin for the noble work done by her during her stay in India for Indian women and the same was afterwards presented to her Excellency at Government House on 16th November 1888 by a deputation of ladies, of which Mrs. Seva Ram was president, and read by Srimati Hardevi, the secretary of the deputation.

THE SIDDEE MURDER AT PAKHMODA STREET.

THE Siddee Esau Suleiman, who was stabbed by another Siddee named Syud Abdoola on Saturday afternoon last at Pakhmoda Street, died from his wounds at the J. J. Hospital about 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, opened an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the deceased Esau Suleiman at the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Simba, the mother of the deceased, said: I live at Pakhmoda Street. Deceased was my son. His age was 24 years, and we lived together. He was a coal trimmer on board a steamer. The day before yesterday he came home about noon, took his dinner, and went out. I then fell asleep, and about an hour afterwards a Siddee awoke me and told me the deceased had been stabbed with a knife. I went to Khoja Street, where I was told he had been wounded, and when I got there I was told he had been taken to the J. J. Hospital. I at once went to the hospital, but was not allowed to see the deceased. I saw him in the hospital at 4 p.m. yesterday. His breathing was hurried, his body was bandaged, and he said he was stabbed by a Noobbee. I then left him and heard of his death at 4 o'clock this morning.

Dhondoo Hurree said: I keep a *pan* and beetle-nut shop in Khoja Street. The day before yesterday, about 2 or 3 p.m., I was seated in my shop, when two Siddees came in front of my shop and assaulted one another with sticks and both fell in the street. One of them on getting up went up into a chawl occupied by Siddees and the other walked away. The heads of both were bleeding. I saw a knife, like Exhibit A, lying on the road where the men fell. A crowd of people collected there while the two men were assaulting one another with sticks. A Siddee picked up the knife (Exhibit A) and ran off in the direction of Grant Road. A policeman, who says he is Havildar No. 1177 C, came there and went upstairs above my shop and brought down the deceased. He was carried down, placed in a victoria, and taken away. He was dressed in a *pyrun*, and I saw blood on it.

Soodeen Chundee said:—I am a shoemaker. My shop is in Khoja Street. The day before yesterday, about 2 p. m., I was at work in my shop when I saw two Siddees assaulting one another about 25 paces from my shop. A crowd immediately collected around them. While they were fighting they seized one another and fell in the street. They got up immediately. The deceased was one of them. When he got up he was covered with blood, and was dressed in a long shirt. I saw he was bleeding. The other man was the man here present, who says his name is Syed Abdoola. He ran away in the direction of Grant Road, and at that time he had a stick and a knife in his hand. I did not see deceased with a knife.

Mahomed Alli Shamjee corroborated the above evidence.

At this stage the Coroner adjourned the inquest for further enquiry to the 14th instant, and ordered a *post-mortem* examination to be made on the body of the deceased. On the order being given by the Coroner for a *post-mortem* examination to be made by one of the surgeons of the J. J. Hospital the body of the deceased was being removed from the dead-house of the hospital to the dissecting room, when the Siddees, friends of the deceased, of whom there was a large number of women and men collected, the insisted that the body should not be dissected. The women set up a cry, and the men defied the police to interfere in the matter. However, the police officers, Superintendent Crummey, Constable Saunderson, Inspector Jones, and other native policemen endeavoured to pacify the Siddees by telling them that it was necessary to hold the *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, but they could not be prevailed upon, until they saw an extra body of policemen come on the scene, when some ten or twelve of the Siddees rushed out of the hospital grounds, calling out for assistance and ran towards the Two Tanks, exclaiming that they would kill the father and brother of the accused, Syed Abdoola. This uproar caused a great excitement in that part of the town, when a large crowd of Siddees, Mahomedans, and others came flocking up to the hospital premises. In the meanwhile the police reserves were called out together with a large body of the mounted police (the sowars), and European police officers to the scene of the disturbance, and the *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased by one of the surgeons of the hospital was concluded. The body of the deceased was removed in a bier on the shoulders of the Siddees who had since cooled down, and was conveyed to the Mahomedan burial-ground at Grant Road escorted by a large body of sowars and the police, who remained near by the burial ground until the funeral rites and ceremonies were performed and the body interred. Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, who was present at the disturbance soon after the break-out, has ordered an additional police force to do duty at the Siddee locality near the Null Bazaar, Kara Talao, Pakhmoda Street, and at the Siddee *durga* to prevent any fresh outbreak amongst the Sidddees, as there appears to be some grievance between the two factions of the Siddees residing at those localities.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the Imports and Exports of gold and silver during the official year 1888-89:—

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1889.			
Imports	19,13,107	84,63,533	1,01,11,695
Exports	2,29,558	11,22,969	13,52,527
Net Imports	17,13,549	73,45,619	90,59,168
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF JAN., '88 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Imports	2,21,81,079	7,20,81,308	9,45,68,387
Exports	2,20,685	1,31,13,793	1,56,34,478
Net Imports	1,93,63,394	5,89,70,515	7,89,33,909

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1888-89.

IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1889.	CALCUTTA. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Coin and Bullion received (Assay value)	14,45,531	44,18,738	58,64,269
Coined & Examined	19,23,008	39,03,023	49,23,031
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF JAN., '89 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Coin and Bullion received (Assay value)	73,88,583	4,68,54,591	5,42,43,174
Coined & Examined	70,91,275	4,90,97,377	5,61,88,652

THE CPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1888-89:—

	BENGAL. IN MARCH, 1889. Rs.	BOMBAY. IN FEB., 1889. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	49,49,500	14,00 000	63,49,500
Actual	53,48,900	11,99,250	65,48,150
Better than Estimate	3,99,400	....	1,98,650
Worse than Estimate	....	2,00,750	....

12 sales of Bengal opium and 11 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

	BENGAL. TO END OF MARCH, 1889. Rs.	BOMBAY. TO END OF FEB., 1888. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	5,93,94,000	2,09,00,000	8,02,94,000
Actual	6,38,39,930	1,82,41,300	8,20,81,230
Better than Estimate.	44,45,930	....	17,87,230
Worse than Estimate.	....	26,58,700	....

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper the case Mr. H. A. Geyer, of Messrs. Geyer and Co., *versus* Santano Carvalho, was called for hearing, in which the accused Santano Carvalho stands charged with criminal misappropriation of twenty-four sewing machines, roughly valued at Rs. 1,000, the property of Messrs. Geyer and Co., Limited. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Burder appeared for the accused.

Dr. T. Blaney deposed:—I am Coroner of Bombay and medical practitioner and reside at Grant Road. I am a director of Geyer and Co., Limited, and the chairman of the board of directors of the company. I have been so about a year and a quarter. I know the accused Carvalho. I have known him since my connection with the company. He was a salesman in charge of the shop. The shop and godown are all one. There is a doorway between. He had charge of the godown and shop. He took cash for what he sold. I have often seen him do it. I recollect when Mr. Geyer, the complainant, went to Europe, He went somewhere about May to Europe and returned about November. During that time I had often seen the accused opening the shop and other people waiting outside. There is a godown at Colaba belonging to the shop. I know nothing about who had the keys of that godown. I knew a Mr. Philips, who is employed in the shop. He had charge of the books in the shop,—the bank book, &c. I knew that the accused had left the service of the company. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details to say what the designation of the accused was. I have seen the accused with a small cash box on his desk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder: I cannot say that I have ever seen anybody else take cash in the shop except the accused. I believe when Mr. Geyer went to England, he obtained leave from the directors. I see the minute in the directors' minute book dated 21st April 1888. It says the accused during the absence of Mr. Geyer shall furnish the chairman with a weekly statement of accounts. In addition to those already supplied monthly, Mr. Phillips was the accountant. During the absence of the complainant, I looked to Mr. Phillips for the accounts and to the accused for the shop sales. Anything that is sold in this shop during the day I call shop sales. Mr. Phillips attended all the directors' meetings in Mr. Geyer's absence. I do not know who gave the order at nights to close the shop. I do not know who used to prepare the pay sheet. I do not know who endorsed cheques paid by customers. I do not remember if there is a door in the door-way between the shop and the godown. I can only say that the doorway was always open during business hours. Miss Clements, Miss Greaves, and Mr. Phillips I know are assistants in the shop. They may have sold machines in the shop, but not to my knowledge. Within my personal knowledge the accused was the only salesman. I look to Mr. Geyer as responsible for the stock in the shop. During the absence of Mr. Geyer I never gave the subject a thought as to who was responsible for the stock. I looked into the shop very much oftener during Mr. Geyer's absence than I did when he was here. I do not remember speaking to the accused on the subject during the absence of the complainant. I was chiefly interested in the books and the cash, and of course I referred to Mr. Phillips everything connected with the stock, the sales, and the purchases appeared in the weekly statement furnished by Mr. Phillips. I asked the complainant in December 1887 whether the stock was taken by himself and whether it was taken carefully, and he informed me that it had been. He told me that in cases received from England they were taken as containing what the invoices stated without being examined. I knew that stock had been taken again this January. The accused did not give me the details of how he took the stock. I do not know if the complainant gave me the result of the stock taken on the 4th February last. I have no knowledge of how the particular machines come out from England. I think it would have been a more accurate way of taking stock to open the boxes instead of taking the contents from the invoice.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell: The complainant told me he had taken stock with the accused. That was the stock taken in January last. He told me that on this one occasion I used to go to the shop once or twice a week in the absence of the complainant, and I have gone just as frequently since his return. I looked to Mr. Phillip for the accounts and to the accused for the sales. I had ever a high opinion of the accused's honesty, integrity, and long experience in the business, and in consequence I had no suspicion, and did not consider the question of responsibility.

Mr. Henry Arthur Geyer said:—I am the secretary and the managing director of Geyer and Co, Ld. I reside at Middle Colaba. The company has been in existence about 2 years. Before the starting of the company, I was the owner of the shop and all the business connected with it. The accused was in my service before the company was started. He had been 3 years in my service. He was employed as a general clerk and salesman with me. He kept a portion of the books at that time, and he made sales and had charge of godown at Colaba and the contents. That godown was always kept locked at Colaba. The accused invariably had charge of the keys. The accused always took everything into the godown. He also took them out. The keys of the shop were taken home at night by Miss Clements. The keys were at the shop during the day and were used by the accused, Miss Clements, and sometimes by myself. Besides the key of the shop there was the key of the show cases and the key of the cash box. There is a godown alongside the shop. There is a doorway connecting the godown with the shop, but no door in it. Sewing machines were kept in that godown. In the Colaba godown everything was kept, but principal sewing machines which are our largest stock. The cash was in charge of Miss Clements and sometimes with the accused. After the company was formed the duties of the accused were very much the same. The accused kept the keys of the godown at Colaba. The accused was responsible for the contents of that godown. After the company was started Miss Clements used to take the keys of the shop—in fact all the keys—and brought them back in the mornings. During the day the keys were invariably in charge of the accused. Miss Clements kept the cash up to the time that I left in May. The accused was in charge of the shop and the godown attached to it. After the company was started I went home in May 1888 to England. Miss Clemen's accompanied me. She is my sister-in-law. Before I left I gave the keys of the shop to the accused personally, and the keys of the godown at Colaba continued in the custody of the accused. Miss Clements used to take the keys of the godown at Colaba home with her at night. During the day those keys were given to the accused as he had to go and put things in and get things out of that godown. Before I went home the charge of the cash was given to the accused. Mr. Phillips was only book-keeper and correspondent in the company. I returned from England about the 11th November 1888 with Miss Clements. On her return she used to take the keys of the cupboard and shop. The key of the godown remained in charge of the accused. Before I went to England I took stock on 31st December 1887. Accused assisted me. There were 824 machines in stock. During the year 1888 we sold 1120 machines and purchased 750. The accused took stock on 31st December 1888. There were then 454 machines in stock. I again took stock on the 4th February and found 24 machines missing. Owing to some little differences in the cash in the month of January I handed over charge of it to Miss Clements. On the 2nd February, in consequence of a statement made to me, I asked accused to give me an explanation regarding the sale of some shuttles. He did not give me a satisfactory explanation and left the shop. He returned on the 5th and demanded his wages. Then I informed him of the deficiency in the machines. I asked him to give me an explanation. He then said he knew nothing about it and left the place. I afterwards applied for a warrant, and on the 28th of February he was arrested in the Small Cause Court. I have not been able to discover what has become of any of the missing machines or their proceeds. Previous to this I had no cause to complain of the accused, and on my return from England I presented him with a watch.

Mr. Russell then questioned Mr. Geyer regarding the description of machines in stock previous to his trip to England and the new machines that were received into stock, regarding a consignment of 96 machines received from Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co. The witness could not state how many of those were sent direct into the shop or how many were sent to the godown. It was the duty of the accused to receive the machines, but Mr. Geyer could not state why he had done so. It was the duty of the accused to receive all machines sent to the shop or godown.

Mr. Burder reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

George Henry Phillips said: I am at present unemployed and reside at Parell. I was formerly in the service of Geyer and Company. I left them last Wednesday. I was accountant and general assistant in that company. I know the accused Carvalho. He was a salesman, dispatching and invoice clerk, and all round assistant. He kept a rough sales book and petty cash book. It was the duty of the accused to clear the goods, but during Mr. Geyer's absence Lazarus D'Cruz, another employe, did some of his work. The accused or Lazarus or Michael D'Cruz might receive the goods at the godown at Colaba. No one received the goods at the shop or the godown adjoining the shop. It was the duty of accused to see that the machines were received in accordance with the particulars mentioned in the invoices. When the accused applied to Mr. Geyer for his pay the complainant refused to give it him stating he would send for the police. He also gave Carvalho every opportunity of going through the stock and checking it, but he preferred not to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder: On the day following that on which I left Messrs. Geyer and Co.'s employ, I heard a statement had been made in the Small Cause Court to the effect that I could not be found on the 2nd February. A customer came in, and afterwards Mr. Geyer went up to the accused and questioned him about the sale of some shuttles. Mr. Geyer got angry at Carvalho's answer and said "You had better take your hat and go. I have been going through the stock quietly and you will probably find yourself in jail." Carvalho then said "What about my pay, sir," upon which Mr. Geyer informed accused that that matter would be attended to afterwards. The stock entered in the stock book as having been taken on the 31st December 1888 might have been taken later.

The cross-examination of this witness was not concluded when the case was adjourned for further hearing.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

FORGERY OF A VALUABLE SECURITY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LALSING SAMBHAI AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Surat, who in October last convicted the first accused of forgery of a valuable security, and the second of abetment of the offence and of dishonestly using as genuine a forged document; and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, or in default each to suffer one year's further rigorous imprisonment, while the second accused was also sentenced to one year's additional imprisonment, to commence on the expiry of the first sentence. Mr. M. C. Apte (for the Government Pleader) appeared for the Crown.

The document which was said by the prosecution to have been forged by the two accused was a *khata* or acknowledgment of money received, which was, therefore, a valuable security within the meaning of section 30 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment on the appeal, said: We are of opinion that no sufficient grounds appear for interfering with the conviction and sentence of the prisoner Lalsing, and we therefore dismiss his appeal. As regards the prisoner Gopaldas, we were of opinion on perusal of the record of the trial held by the Sessions Judge that certain questions of law required consideration, being of general importance though not raised in the petition of appeal. These questions and the merits have been argued before us by Mr. Apte for the Crown. The principal issue at the trial was whether the document (Ex. 2) charged as a forgery had been written, as it purports, by one Kasiram, deceased. To ascertain this fact, five documents were produced by the prosecution solely for the purpose of comparison of signatures on them, purporting to be Kasiram's, with that on the document (Ex. 2). As regards each of the five documents, witness deposed that he saw Kasiram make the signature. About one of them (Ex. 19) there was no cross-examination; the two witnesses deposing about the other four were cross-examined. The prisoners were defended by a pleader. There is nothing in the record to show that it was admitted by or for the prisoners that these five signatures were made by Kasiram; nor except the numbering of the documents as exhibits, when produced, that the Sessions Judge first admitted them as proved before he allowed them to go to the jury as evidence, i. e., for comparison with Exhibit 2. I am of opinion that under section 73 of the Indian Evidence Act the signatures on the five documents ought not to have been compared with Exhibit 2 until the Court had formed an opinion that it was proved that these signatures were made by Kasiram. Under the older law, section 48 of Act 2 of 1855, only undisputed signatures might be compared with the disputed one. (9 Mad. H. C., 167.) Section 73 of the present Act, like section 27 of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854 (Taylor on Evidence, s.s. 1667 to 1669, 4th edition), allows proved signatures, writings, and seals to be used for comparison. But they must first be "proved to the satisfaction of the court." Mr. Apte argues that in section 73 the word "court" means jury; and that the ordinary rule of the law, *viz.*, that facts on which the admissibility of evidence depends are determined by the Judge, not by the jury, does not apply. The rule is stated in 1, Phillips on Evidence, Ch. I, of the Province of the Judge. It is embodied in section 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which section, as shown by the illustrations, has been based on consideration of the cases of Bartlett *vs.* Smith, 11 M. and W., 483, and Boyle *vs.* Wiseman, 11 Ex. R., 360. The question what the jury are to receive is for the judge, as stated by Baron Alderson in the last of these cases: what they are to believe is for the jury. In Company of Carpenters *vs.* Hayward, 1 Doig 574, Beller, J., says: "Whether there be any evidence is a question for the judge: whether sufficient evidence is for the jury." There is no question for the jury as to the reception of the evidence, for their duty does not arise until after the evidence has been received. The jury are not called upon to deliver any opinion during the course of the trial nor until the verdict. When the case is left to them by the judge, the whole of the admissible evidence must go to them (Emp. *vs.* Ashootosh, 1 L.R. 4, Cal. 483, at p. 495, 2 Evans' Pothier, 293). Neither the admissibility nor the effect of evidence will be altered by the circumstance that the fact which the judge has to decide as a condition precedent is the same fact that is to be decided by a jury on the issue. It may perhaps be supposed that the Sessions Judge did treat these five signatures as proved. (21 Cal, W. R. 6, Cir R.) It does not appear that the prisoner's pleader took objection to the recording of any of the five documents; and it is apparent from the charge delivered to the jury that the judge left it to them to form their opinion as to whether Kasiram wrote those signatures. On the whole, I am unable to say that there has been any irregularity such as would justify the court in interfering with the verdict, assuming that we have the power. In Jaspath Singh *vs.* Queen, 1 L. R., 14 Cal. 165, the learned judges doubted whether they had the power, as although the judge had failed in his duty, there was evidence of the offence before the jury. That seems to be the only reported case decided under the Code of 1882. In Reg. *vs* Amrita, 10 Bom H. C. R. at p. 501, the learned judges, construing the Code of 1872, s. 230, which contained no express authority for remanding for a new trial, held that the High Court could remand for that purpose, and they reversed the conviction. Express authority to order new trials was given by the amending Act of 1874. But the present Code contains a provision which restricts the interference of the High Court in appeal with verdicts of juries. It is section 423 D. "Nothing herein contained shall authorise the court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him." Thus before any verdict can be altered or reversed on appeal, this court must come to an opinion that the verdict is erroneous, and that the error was caused by misdirection or misunderstanding. Mr. Apte has argued that this court has an inherent power to reverse a verdict, and order a new trial where the procedure below has been so entirely wrong or so contrary to the principles of justice that this court is unable to say whether or not the verdict is a true or false judgment on the facts. It is unnecessary to determine this question, or the extent of the restriction imposed on this High Court by section 423, cl. D., of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as we do not think that there has been anything amounting to a mistrial. In Reg. *vs.* Murphy, L. R. 2, P. C., 535, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council considered that the Supreme Court of New South Wales was wrong in granting a new trial as a remedy for the misconduct of a jury, and that the mischief would be greater if uncertainty was introduced respecting the course to be pursued in administering the law relating to charges of felony. While, however, we ought, as far as possible, to give effect to the desire of the Legislature as regards the finality of the verdict of a jury, I am sensible of the importance of guarding the channels through which the evidence is submitted to their judgment, one of which is, in my opinion, the determination of the judge whether a document produced merely for purposes of comparison has been proved. We now dismiss the appeal of Gopaldas.

Mr. Justice Candy concurred, and the appeals of both the accused were dismissed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S Cilurnum, 1,437 tons, Capt A E Mace, sailed yesterday for Karrachee, in ballats.

THE S S Hypatia, 1,299 tons, Capt. A White, arrived in port yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal. She is consigned to Mr Cavasji Eduljee.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Capt R M Gimlett, arrived in port yesterday from Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr B Nelson, Mr J J de Abreo, Revd F J I L Feneca, Rev F F de B V A Souza, as cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Capt R M Gimlett, arrived in port yesterday from Karachee with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers:—Colonel Cunningham, Honry Lieut J J Cavanagh, Lt-Col G R Gambier, Lieut Dolphin, Lt and Mrs King and 2 infants, Mr Reordan, Mr Baldina, Mrs Kerry and 2 daughters, 1 native lady, Mrs D Kilblain, 2 friends and 3 children, Captain Thatcher, Brig-Gen Budgen, Shiva Bhoola, Col T M Hunter, Mr F Vishram, Mr H Trumbakrai, Mr S Nootha, Dr Grainger, and 1 European gentleman, and 650 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etholia	2109	Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Henry Balckow	639	C. Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Merton Hall	2616	J. Hughes	E	E. Bates & Co.
,, Hindoo	2346	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Yesso	1381	Trotter	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Nayanza	1121	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2293	Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1590	Taitt	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Labourdonnais	1274	Sibelet	O	M. Maritime & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Horn Head	1553	Thompson	1	J. M. Heyn.
,, Akbar	1411	Baldwin	2	H. Cassum & Co
,, Chilka	1450	H. Gunnings	6	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Fernlands	1354	J. Sellers	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Abana	1936	Bement	9	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Drumberlie	1572	Sutherland	10	E. Bates & Co.
,, Gerona	1958	W. Sangster	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Elenor	1228	H. Fill	16	.....

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Hypatia (s)	White	Cardiff, Feb 2.
	Simla (s)	Major	Calcutta, Feb 16.
	Karagola (s)	Gimlett	Kurrachee, March 8

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Cilurnum (s)	Mace	Kurrachee.
	Wivenhoe (s)	Clark	Elephant Point.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mathew Badlington, for Dunkirk.
,, Kilwa, for Karrachee.
,, Karacola, for Kathiawar Coast and Karrachee.
Brig Kerata Rudrin, for Delagoa Bay, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

March.
7 Glenorchy, ship ..... Taylor ..... Bombay, Jan 23.

DEPARTURES.

March 7.—Steamers Africa, Landaura, Manora, Lalpoora and Khedive. Ships Duchess of Edinburgh and Palgrave.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th March, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·923
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·2
Dew Point	70·6
Relative humidity of Air	74·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, ENE, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 21 hours*	148

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Kreyer, Lieut, Bo, B V S C, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 9.

Blackett, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.
Ewing, Voty Surg, B I A V D on return to Europe, from Luckuow.

MARCH 10.

Birch, Col, Bo, 9th Bo Inf, on med cert, from Poona.
Battiscombe, Lieut, Bo, 9th Bo Inf, med cert, from Poona.
Stewart, Col, Bl. R A, on promotion, to Home Establ, Rawal Pindi.

MARCH 11.

Hewart, Surg Maj, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.
Cunningham, Col, Bo, D A G on duty, from Kurrachee.
Thatcher, Capt, Bo, D A A G, for

WESTERN INDIA
VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THIRD ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

On Saturday, the 16th, and Monday, the 18th March, 1889,
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H. E. ADMIRAL THE HON. E. R. FREMANTLE, C. B., C. M. G., Naval Commander-in-Chief.

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Under instructions from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Action, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 1, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, the contents of book packets and parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, price lists, samples of cloth and silk, photos, gold coin, small pearl, worked cushions, handkerchiefs, slippers, sulphate of zinc, &c., also from the stock depot consisting of old bunghy scales, weights, tarred sacks, canvas bags, maps, padlocks, leather, lanterns, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay consisting of brass pot, &c.

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Also amber and silver gilt sets Brooch and Earrings, bracelets, neck Laces, solitaires, E. P. salvers, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 12, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.
3 cases white striped Mull.
2 „ white calico.
3 „ colored woolen cloth.
2 „ Brown Half Hose.
5 bales Grey shirtings.
1 „ Turkey red Twist.
2 cases Alpaca Umbrellas.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 12, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

To be sold during March the valuable household property, horses, carriage, and gar en, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel HIBBERT, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co.

On account of the shippers—
1 second-hand Beaufort waggonette.
1 mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette with patent brake and shifting hood.
1 new square shape landau with morocco lining throughout.
1 new Parisian Vis-a-Vis victoria with removeable hood and front driving seat.
1 handsome bran new victoria with fixed coach-box, painted light blue with real morocco lining.
1 four seated barouche in very good order.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable seat in very good order.
1 second-hand landaulette, very light for one horse.
1 second-hand landau, nearly new.
1 single seated office brougham, very light and in good order.
1 single seated office brougham, with patent brake.
1 Floyd's patent hansom cab in splendid order by "Windover," Kesterton, "Barker," of Chandos Street, and other well-known coach-builders.
1 Double seated glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order by "Watson."
The above carriages are on view.

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Bombay, March 12, 1889.

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TO LET.—From 1st of May, for Ten Months, rent moderate, a FURNISHED HOUSE on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Apply for particulars to H. I. P. THOMSON, Victoria Terminus.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THREE FOX TERRIERS and ONE SPANIEL, all Well-bred Dogs. Apply to s.s. YESSO, H. Shed, Prince's Dock.

DRESSING BAGS and DRESSING CASES Writing Desks, Blotters, Albums, Scrap Books, Music Rolls, Hand Bags, Companions and all useful presents at Cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MUNICIPALITIES throughout India supplied with Excellent Street Lamps and Lanterns from the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ON VIEW.—Handsome E.-B. Landaus, Victorias, Broughams, Mail-phaeton, Barouche, &c., on account of SHIPPERS at Meadow-street, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co.

FINE QUARTERS, suitable for 2 Gentlemen as Boarders or Married Couple. 3 Minutes from Station (Grant Road) from Sea Face. Stabling. Terms easy. No. 7, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—Australian Iron-grey HORSE, age rising 5 years, broken in harness, Rs. 700. Open to offer. On one day's previous notice, the Horse will be seen at GOSLA MITHA & Co. No. 125, Girgaum Road.

WILL BE JUST OUT.—SOLUTIONS of PROBLEMS in Cooke's Mechanics, with numerous additional typical examples for Matriculation Candidates. Price 6 Annas.—*Bombay Vartman* Press.

TO BE LET.—At Lanowli, Detached Cottage and part of a Bungalow, completely furnished, from 1st April till 15th June. For particulars, apply to "M. C.," Shamrock Villa, Lanowli, or "M.C." care of this office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WEAVING and SIZING MASTER of long standing is open for an engagement. Possesses good characters. Highest references will be given. Will proceed to any part of India. Apply by letters to "WEAVING MASTER," care of this office.

OUR JAVA GEM CIGAR No. 1 Rs. 3 No. 2 Rs. 2-12, and No 3 Rs. 2-8, per box of 100 These Cigars are specially manufactured for us of the finest selected tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior than the ordinary Java Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial. —DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—By a European, a LITTLE EXTRA WORK, 8 years' practical experience of Manchester and Glasgow Trade to the East. Highest references.—Address "MANCHESTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

WANTED.—For Bombay an Experienced SALESMAN for Printed and Dyed Cotton Goods, Apply to "B. 30," care of this paper.

WANTED.—In the Fort a loose Box Stable and space for small DOG-CART.—Apply to "J. F.", *Gazette* Office.

ENGAGEMENT OPEN.—An European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 1 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—T.-B. English Mare, 4 Years, 15-1, by Westbourne out of Traviata (Stockwell dam), to arrive about 26th inst. Apply to R. SCOTT, & Co.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FIRE BRICKS, FIRE BRICKS.—Great Reduction, best BLOCKHAIRN, Rs. 10-8 per hundred, and Rs. 100 per thousand. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris Vienna Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Rs 5-8 per dozen.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TENNIS! TENNIS!! Ayres' Champion Balls 1889, Rs. 9-8 per dozen other makers' from Rs. 6 per dozen. Ayres' Champion Bats Rs. 12-8, Stanbote Bats from Rs. 3. WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—"East End" House, handsomely furnished, Servants' Quarters, Godowns and Stables for 6 Horses; all Pucka-built and 11½ acres of Land freehold. Apply to Owner or Local Agents, Mahableshwur.

FOR LADIES.—Martin Spring Belts, gilt and Silver wire, interlaced with Silk cord, fancy buckles, Rs. 3-8; also the New Leather Belts in Tan and Dark Colors, with narrow strap, 2 and 3 buckles, from Rs. 1-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co, Ld.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date having included the latest advices by wire, the news which we have now chronicled is entirely local, and that meagre, business in all its branches continuing quiet.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	2,64,092
„ „ Branches ...	Inc.	„	2,68,551
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	31,36,150
Government Securities	Dec.	„	3,92,077
Loans	Inc.	„	5,05,703
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	„	2,01,557
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc.	„	65,125
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	23,41,348

There has been a rather less stringent feeling in the Bazaar since the middle of last week, and accommodation has been obtainable on slightly lower terms. The Presidency Bank's statement issued this afternoon shows the large increase in the Cash Balance of some 23½ lakhs, due entirely to much larger private Deposits; for the other items which go to make up the trade demand are against the Bank, both Bills discounted and Loans showing an increase, though comparatively small in the case of the former. The net falling off in trade requirements would appear to be 24⅜ lakhs, which is exceptional at this season of the year, when demand is ordinarily on the increase until it culminates in the height of the busy shipping season, and can hardly be expected to continue. Supplies of Cotton may begin to diminish sooner than is generally the case, and demand for money to finance this crop may contract during the latter part of the season as rapidly as it expanded at its commencement; but the fact remains that some 3½ crores more have been required to pay for Cotton this season than last, and it looks as though we should have the Wheat and Seed Crop upon us before the money market had a chance of regaining its normal state.

COTTON.—This market opened with a firm feeling this morning on the part of sellers, and about half a rupee per candy higher was asked for most descriptions. Demand from both quarters was languid, however, at Colaba, and though Saturday's sales were exceeded, to-day's record does not stand at much over 2,000 bales while the tone of the market became quiet, at which it closed, with prices on about Saturday evening's level. Half the purchases have been in Julgaum at Rs.199-208, a few hundred bales each of Barsee at Rs. 189, Karanja at Rs. 192½, Dhulia at Rs. 194-5, and Bengals at Rs. 194-99 having also changed hands.

WHEAT.—There has been a moderate business passing to-day in this market, the tone of which has become steady again; but quotations show no change.

SEEDS are unaltered in value for all descriptions, but transactions are comparatively few and quotations generally lack the test of actual business.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,716	bales.
Wheat	15,578	cwt
Linseed	6,927	„
Rapeseed.....	311	„
Gingelly	6,177	„
Ground Nuts	3,430	„

FREIGHTS continue quiet, but takers of room are scarce. Business has been done to-day for April shipment to Liverpool at 27s. 6d. and for May shipment to Marseilles, at 25s. per ton. For ready shipment previous rates are generally quoted.

EXCHANGE has been steady. A few Merchants' Bills have come out at Saturday's closing rates ready and for April delivery, but business generally has been dull. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Credits do.	... 1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Francs do.	... 1-76½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer to-day in presence of the improvement in the Presidency Bank's cash balance, and a general advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours has been established. At closing 98⅛ was quoted for cash, while for the next account 98⅜ to 7-16 (with buyers at the lower quotation) has been the rate; for the end of April 98 13-16. For 4½ per cents. 102¾ nominal is quoted.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Mill and Press scrip, and where there has any movement prices have generally advanced. Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 1,020. Queen have advanced Rs. 7½ to Rs. 957½; Alliance are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 630; Connaught at Rs. 955; Imperial at Rs. 575; Jevraz Balloo, at Rs. 1,025; and Khandeish at Rs. 730; Bombay Cotton have declined Rs. 15, say to Rs. 415; Albert Edward are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 445, Bellary Press shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 235; Harvey and Sabapathy are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 412½; Colaba are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 655; and Prince of Wales Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 380. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 916¼ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	916¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	850
		£	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	...	5 do.	140

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th March as compared with the statement of the 2nd March, 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	March 2. Rs.	March 9. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	49,31,555	46,70,463
do. do. at Branches.....	38,70,516	41,39,067
Other Deposits	2,14,84,011	2,46,20,191
Post Bills	9,278	8,194
Cash Credits undrawn.....	2,22,622	1,94,137
Rs.	4,31,71,012	4,62,82,352
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,87,491	38,95,411
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	25,30,075	25,19,050
Loans on Security of do.....	1,27,01,696	1,32,10,399
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,050	4,795
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,61,50,336	1,66,51,913
Stamps, &c.....	25,935	25,901
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,10,888		
Amt, applied in reduction.. 2,85,000	3,25,893	3,25,888
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,75,763	2,40,893
Cash and Currency Notes	69,66,748	93,03,036
	4,31,71,012	4,62,82,352

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th March, as compared with the statement of the 26th Feb., 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 26. Rs.	A.	P.	March 5. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	51,49,628	15	0	51,49,628	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,59,55,789	11	7	1,68,93,628	12	7
Other Deposits	3,01,90,264	0	9	3 02,43,921	14	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,63,613	15	9	4,10,489	2	7
Sundries.....	7,78,232	6	8	8,49,549	3	8
Rs...	7,27,37,559	1	9	7,38,47,218	0	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	6,58,219	8	0	7,55,834	4	0
Other authorized Invtmts	61,38,151	0	0	61,32,814	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,67,34,895	15	0	1,63,64,927	1	10
Credits on do.	82,13,712	10	7	88,34,170	6	4
Bills discounted.....	2,20,33,685	5	4	2,29,70,577	11	2
Balances with other Banks	9,55,796	3	6	9,43,142	11	1
Bullion	4,250	7	3	11,540	8	7
Dead Stock	11,13,102	1	7	11,19,087	15	10
Stamps	13,227	9	0	13,395	0	0
Sundries.....	1,17,711	6	7	2,75,197	5	3
Cash at Head Office.....	65,14,305	12	11	70,73,211	1	3
Do. at Branches.....	99,40,268	2	0	90,53,319-15		1
Rs.	7,27,37,559	1	9	7,38,47,218	0	5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HAWES—CHAMBERS—March 11, at St. Mary's Church, Parel, by the Rev. Dr. Evans, Charles Anley Hawes, to Gertrude Mary Chambers, of Throcking Rectory, Buntingford, Herts, daughter of the late George Chambers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—March 8, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon C M Thompson, M.B. Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURKE—March 5, at Lahore, Vera Gladys, the beloved daughter of W H and Margaret Burke, aged 15 months.
CUNLIFFE—March 3, at Lahore, Henrietta, the dearly loved wife of Foster K Cunliffe, Esq., North-Western Railway.
WOOLDRIDGE—February 27, at Cuddalore, from sun stroke, Hood Linzee, Deputy Conservator of Forests, son of Colonel Wooldridge, and Mary Ann Charlotte, his wife, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Samuel Hood Linzee, aged 46.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1889.

THE discomfiture of the *Times* before the Parliamentary Commission is overwhelming enough, but that is not the only element in the case which invites attention while the evidence is still before the public. The *Times* has been hopelessly deceived by its witness Pigott, to say nothing of some damaging singularities in the account which its ferret, Mr. Houston, gave of the way in which he went to work to unearth plots, stratagems, and treasons. But the point to which attention may be profitably directed at this time is that if the *Times*' case as regards the so-called Parnell letters has fallen to pieces, and if that journal has itself been discredited in the venture, its conductors have only themselves to thank. We will proceed to show, through the admissions of the *Times*' own accredited witnesses, that carelessness more crass, blindness not only more impenetrable, but deliberately self-inflicted, was never exhibited by journalists responsible for the truth of their assertions. The symptoms of this peculiar blindness are first seen in the evidence of Mr. Soames, the *Times*' solicitor. In cross-examination as to the letters Mr. Soames said that Mr. Macdonald, the manager, had told him that he had pledged himself not to divulge the source whence the letters came, and for that reason he had made no inquiries as to their source. It is a matter of private rather than of public import whether in thus allowing his clients to publish documents charging a prominent public man with complicity with murder, without cautioning them to be careful as to the origin of the accusing documents, Mr. Soames had due regard to the obligations which rested upon him as the legal adviser of the *Times*. People will ask, nevertheless, if a legal adviser can let things slide thus beautifully, what the legal adviser's office-boy would have done had his assistance been asked for by Mr. Walter and Mr. Buckle. Mr. Soames was as totally wanting in the verifying faculty as his clients. When he came in contact with Pigott and took down his statement in regard to the letters he was supposed to have unearthed, he too put no impertinent questions about the origin of the letters with which the *Times* intended to prove a score of public men to be the accomplices of assassins. Pigott told him the periods at which he obtained the letters, and this Mr. Soames thought important enough to take down in writing. As to the persons from whom he got them, that did not matter. From this little piece of dialogue the portrait of the Prudent Lawyer may be drawn: "Did you ask him from whom he obtained them?—I did not. Did you at any time ask from whom he had got them?—Never. Nor any of them?—Never. Am I to take it that no information has come to you from Mr. Pigott indicating in any way from what person or persons he received these letters or any of them?—You may take it so. I have not had any information from any source whatever." This child-like confidence that all things and all papers are what they purport to be obviously reigned supreme amongst the minds by which the *Times* has been directed in this matter. To take an individual instance. Amongst the letters relied upon by the *Times* was one which came into the hands of Mr. Macdonald at the time of the O'Donnell *vs.* Walter trial. It reached Mr. Macdonald in a registered envelope without any enclosure, and though the prosecution alleged that it was in the hands of Mr. Quinn, one of the Irish members, in 1883, no one asked who had been in possession of it since then or from whose hands it went directly to the *Times*' office. The bare possibility of deception seems to have been beyond reach of this vigilant legal adviser's imagination. Even when he knew that Mr. Labouchere and Mr. George Lewis were alleging that Pigott had forged the letters it never occurred to him—so he admitted to Sir Charles Russell—to make assurance doubly sure by pressing Pigott as to their origin. This vigilant solicitor did not even think that a report that Pigott had proposed to Archbishop Walsh to make revelations exculpating Mr. Parnell was worth inquiring into. He had heard, he said, a casual observation to that effect in court the day before, but he did not think it necessary to follow it up. Had he done so, the *Times* would probably have found it desirable to ask the permission of the court to withdraw the letters, and so to avert the worse features of the catastrophe in which Pigott's appearance in the witness-box plunged them. However, when the professional purveyor of counsels of caution fails, it is reasonable to look for at least ordinary prudence in the plain men of business whom they presume to advise. We should expect the business manager of the *Times*, even if he did not bear the name of John Cameron Macdonald, to be a shrewd wideawake man, proof against imposture and not likely to blindly walk into pitfalls. Mr. Macdonald's cross-examination showed, however, that prudence has no resting place in the manager's room of the *Times* office. The letters were in Mr. Macdonald's possession for six months before they were published, and it is certain that a good deal of trouble was taken to ascertain whether they were real or forged, that is to say, there was much comparing of signatures and much consultation with professional experts in handwriting. The handwriting expert, however, has not of late done well in the law-courts. But because the *Times* managers were imprudent people, they were content to use expert evidence as the substantive part of their case, neglecting altogether the really substantive part which could only be built up upon satisfactory answers to the question. "Where did you get these from?" Yet if ever there was a case in which the documents were open to suspicion it was this. Mr. Houston's careful keeping of Pigott in the background might alone have put the *Times* on its guard. "When did you first learn the name of Pigott as being that of the person from whom they came?—A very considerable time afterwards." This is a passage in Mr. Macdonald's examination-in-chief, the significance of which will not escape notice. Houston at a particular time was as reticent regarding the man who was behind him as Pigott in his turn was regarding those who, he pretended, were behind him. Yet this reticence had no meaning for Mr. Macdonald. It would be wearisome to extract from the cross-examination of the *Times* manager the long string of admissions of the blindness with which he and his paper marched forward into the catastrophe in which they were plunged a fortnight ago. This extract from the cross-examination of Mr. Macdonald by Mr. Asquith will suffice, "I want to know what you had done up to that time. Had you made any inquiries to satisfy yourself as to the original recipients of these letters or any of them?—No, I had taken no steps. Or where Mr. Houston had got them from?—No. Mr. Houston told me he was not free to tell me, therefore I made no inquiry." Childishly unsuspecting as the *Times* was—except when it was dealing with the reputation of its political opponents—it cannot be pleaded for it that there was any lack of warning. Letters which the prosecution knew to be forged already had come into their possession. They knew that their agent, Moses, had already been imposed upon by a number of sham documents that were palmed off upon him in America. The letters on which they relied were often without date or indication of the place of origin. Others were without envelope or address. In others the handwriting differed from the handwriting of the person to whom they were attributed. Yet to the confiding mind of Mr. Macdonald and his principals these circumstances of suspicion were of the smallest account. They were disposed of in the airiest way. The discrepancy between the handwriting of a particular letter and the handwriting of Mr. Parnell's secretary was easily got over by the suggestion that this same gentleman had disguised his own handwriting! This was good enough for the *Times*, and in the light of the evidence of their man of business and of their man of law it is easy enough to understand how the *Times* has for months past followed such fatuous courses. Pigott himself expressed his astonishment at the unquestioning way in which the letters he palmed off on Houston were received. The world has seen with how little wisdom that famous journal is governed, and the revelation must be a startling surprise to many people who will not trouble themselves to seek out the psychological explanation of the phenomena, which is simply this—that the *Times* had suffered itself to become the slave of the "Parnellism and Crime" idea, and that to this idea the whole of its proceedings in relation to this business were blindly made to conform.

WE are sorry to hear of the death on Saturday last of Major-General Nassau Lees, a retired Anglo-Indian officer and Bengal tea-planter, who for some years has been sole proprietor of the *Times of India*. While still a captain in a Native Cavalry Regiment he became an examiner of known severity in Persian at Calcutta. Later on he was given political employment, and deputed to accompany the Maharajah of Kapurthulla to England. The Maharajah died before reaching Aden, and his remains were sent back to be cremated at Nassick, where a handsome monument marks the site of the pyre on the banks of the Godavery. The Political Agent carried out the letter of his instructions, and proceeded to England. The Foreign Office took it in ill part that he had not returned with the Maharajah's remains to be present at the funeral obsequies. While employed on a mission in Assam he had sent in a report animadverting on the disadvantages and the dangers of abandoning on sentimental grounds the old customary system of making the population labour gratuitously on the bunds to keep out floods. This was taken to be a defence of the corvée system, which it was the policy of the British Government to abolish in Egypt, and he fell into some disparison on that account. For this or some other reason Colonel Lees withdrew from the political service and became a tea-planter in Bengal. He wrote the "Blue Pamphlet" and several brochures to prove that England's honour was compromised in receding from the Turkish alliance. He then acquired an ambition to become a journalist, and purchased a half share in a Bombay journal from Mr. Mathias Mull, who had just bought out Mr. Robert Knight, now the editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*. In partnership with Mr Mull and Mr. Martin Wood, Colonel Lees carried on the paper in question for a few years, ultimately becoming sole proprietor. He wrote letters under the designation of Yorick from the German Spas, of which he was a frequenter. He made two or three efforts to obtain a seat in Parliament, but was unsuccessful, the Conservative re-action destined to place the dislocated Liberals on the wrong side of the House of Commons, not having yet set in. During the Prince of Wales' visit to India, Colonel Nassau Lees re-visited this country and offered his services to supplement those of Sir Bartle Frere in piloting His Royal Highness through the rocks and shoals of Indian social and political life, but the future Pro-Consul of South-Africa refused to profit by his knowledge of the Mussulman world and its prevailing tone. His brief stay in Bombay was enlivened by a journalistic joust with Mr. J. M. Maclean, not then M. P. for Oldham, and he had some reason to be proud of his prowess. His personal encounter with the then conductor of this journal is his chief title to controversial fame; his numerous contributions to the literature of the question of Ministerial good faith to the Sultan—"England's Faithful Ally"—made no noise in the political world. Ill-health and advancing years had for some time past weighed upon his once active frame, and he lived in retirement. General Lees was never married. The property which he accumulated in India devolves upon collateral heirs.

AN effort is about to be made to disseminate amongst some of the chief rural districts in this Presidency the advantages of the knowledge and skill in the treatment of the diseases of animals acquired by the students and graduates of the Veterinary College established at Parel. About 25 of the students will have completed their course next month, and will be ready for employment, and the question has arisen what is to be done with them? The answer is that local and branch hospitals and dispensaries for the treatment of cattle disease should be opened under the care of the newly qualified graduates, and it is hoped and confidently expected that just as local dispensaries have succeeded in largely popularizing scientific medical knowledge, so will the local veterinary hospitals gradually popularize the scientific treatment of disease and the alleviation of suffering among animals. In these measures the hearty co-operation of the various local self-government bodies is looked for, seeing that their representatives will best understand and appreciate the benefits likely to result from a proper treatment of cattle disease which, in the absence of such treatment, frequently causes enormous loss of valuable property, and seriously affects the agricultural resources of the people. The first efforts are to be made in the Province of Gujarat, and Government have caused it to be made known to the various District Local Boards and Municipalities that they will be willing to make adequate grants-in-aid to any local body which will engage a qualified graduate and properly furnish and equip a branch veterinary dispensary. The conditions on which the grants-in-aid will be made are very few and very simple. The local body will be allowed to make its own terms with the veterinary graduate, but will be under an obligation to lend his services in case of any outbreak of cattle disease in the district, and also to submit their operations to the inspection of superior Government officers when required. The question of fees for the treatment of animals is left to local option. It is expected that 4 or 5 such branch dispensaries will be opened during the next few months, and it is to be hoped that the anticipations formed regarding the local co-operation to be looked for will be justified. There can be no doubt whatever that a sphere of great practical usefulness exists for any really efficient local veterinary dispensary and hospital.

THE decision of the French Government, ratified by the Chamber of Deputies, to revoke the decree of exile against the Orleanist Princes, so far as it relates to the Duc d'Aumale, sets the seal of Opportunism upon M. Tirard's second Cabinet. Shortly before the Boulanger election M. Joseph Reinach proposed this step as a means of bringing the moderate supporters of the monarchy in line with the moderate Republicans for resistance to a common energy. The head of the Orleanist family had recently been coquetting with Boulangerism, and it was felt that an invitation to his uncle—who really disputes with M. Wallon the credit of having proposed the constitution in which a republican character was for the first time given to the Government—would detach the duke from the Comte de Paris, and would be an inducement to sober men with solid reasons for deciding a dictatorship to rally together. It will be of some importance to learn how the Duc d'Aumale receives the advances that have been made to him. Personal reasons of a peculiarly pressing kind may stand in the way of his acceptance of the invitation. We do not include amongst them the peculiar relations which have existed between the Duke and General Boulanger, for the former would not greatly value the personal triumph which his return to France would give him over the man who, having struck his name off the army list, denied that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

More wreckage and some letters belonging to an officer of the s. s. Duke of Buccleuch have been washed ashore on the Sussex coast.

A LANDLORD FIRED AT AND WOUNDED.

Mr. Creagh, a landlord at Quinn, in County Clare, was shot at yesterday while driving to church and grievously wounded. His sister, who was with him, was also seriously wounded.

No arrests have yet been made in connection with the crime.

PRESENTATION TO LADY DUFFERIN OF THE ORDER OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT CROSS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

The Queen-Empress has presented Lady Dufferin with the Order of Victoria and Albert Cross with an autograph letter commending the work done for her Indian daughters.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on the 2nd April, and will visit Allahabad and Lucknow on his way to Simla.

GENERAL MACLEAN.

General Maclean arrived at Mashad last Saturday and resumed his consular duties in Khorassam.

THE KASHMIR AFFAIR.

The letters which incriminate the Maharaja of Kashmir fell into Colonel Nisbet's hands in a most curious manner, as wired yesterday. They were originally in the possession of Mr. Lachman Dass, the late Dewan. When dismissed he made them over to Mr. Spitta, the well-known Barrister at Lahore. Mr. Spitta died before his client's case came on for hearing, and his widow disposed of the papers to a native, who, probably finding no other or better market, revealed them to Colonel Nisbet. However serious the case may be, it is not thought that the Government of India will press matters to extremes, but the system of administration will, no doubt, be reformed by the appointment of two or three Civilian Assistants as well as a Military Officer to take direct charge of the forces of the Durbar, with whom might be associated the Maharaja's brothers, to form a Council of Regency.

DEPARTURE OF LADY CONNEMARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 11,

A large attendance of the Madras society was present at the pier to bid adieu to Lady Connemara, who left by the s.s. Khedive for England.

LEAVE.

Dr. Briggs, Surgeon to the Governor, was also a passenger by the same steamer.

Mr. J. S. Rees, the Private Secretary, will go home by this week's mail steamer, having secured six months' leave on medical certificate. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. C. Vincent, of the Public Works Department.

Miss De Salis is a guest at Government House.

THE RYOTS OF SOUTH ARCOT.

An official in South Arcot District has discovered that the ryots in that district have been told that on a certain day, of which due notice will be given, they must all refuse to pay the land-tax and be prepared to stand by their refusal; that if all combine thus the British Government will be deprived of funds.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

H. E. the Governor intended to proceed on tour to the Ganjam District, but has abandoned the idea. His Excellency will go to Ooty on the 28th instant.

DERAILMENT OF A MAIL TRAIN.

The up mail train was derailed at Tuticorin on Friday. The rolling stock was damaged, but there was no personal injury done.

THE PEARL FISHERY.

The Pearl Fishery of Tuticorin has for the past fortnight produced a daily income to Government of Rs. 3,000. The fishery will probably last till May.

UPPER BURMAH NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The Theban Tsawbwa, of the Shan States, went recently to Mandalay to have an interview with the Chief Commissioner. The latter made some proposal to him to make over to the Government the Forests and Ruby Mines of the Thebaw State, to which the Tsawbwa has demurred. The Tsawbwa was to have returned to his State on the 2nd March.

A column under Major Spencer, 400 strong, went to Mansi, 13 miles from Bhamo. They were fired upon, and one Naik was killed. The party remained at Mansi until further orders. The country round Bhamo is greatly disturbed, and more fighting is reported from Mogoung, particulars of which have not yet transpired.

THE INDORE TREASURY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, MARCH 11.

Mr. Branson having concluded the case for the prosecution against the accused No. 1 in the Khasgi affair on Friday last, the Court called upon the accused to begin with his defence to-day.

Mr. Ranina applied for an adjournment to enable the counsel to go through the numerous documents that were put in by the prosecution, but the Court rejected the application and finished off the case after hearing Mr. Branson's address, as the accused was not prepared to proceed with his defence.

Judgment in the case will be delivered to-morrow.

A SPECIAL SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 11.

It is rumoured that the Baroda Darbar have objected to the appointment of Mr. A. F. Maconachie as Special Settlement Officer. If so, Mr. Reid will, in all probability, be appointed in his stead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 10.

The Indian Troopship Crocodile has passed the Canal outward bound to Bombay.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 9.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.

The Hall Line steamer Lockeley Hall arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MARCH 9.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this morning, outward bound for Bombay.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Duke of Argyel left here this morning.

LISBON, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅝
4½ per cent. „	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10.

10 p.m.	77·4

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	83·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect, *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam still interrupted.

Mauritius Mail closes at Aden at 6 p.m. on Tuesday.

The mail steamer for Kurrachee will leave Bombay every Wednesday at noon during the N.-E. monsoon, instead of Thursday, as hitherto.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, MARCH 6.

FOLLOWING the "Golden Gang" at Bhosawul, another case, but of a diminutive type, is reported from Budneira, G. I. P. R. station. A joke of secreting five 10-rupee currency notes has caused a fine of rupees thirty to be inflicted on the "joker." Whether the matter will be taken up departmentally (G. I. P. R. Co.) remains to be seen.

Much sympathy is felt for the young widow of the deceased Guard Tillot, who was stationed at Khangaum. The deceased who, with his wife, was going on leave to Bombay, armed himself with a loaded revolver, and while nearing the Jelamb "distant signal semaphore," a report was heard, and on arriving at the station it was found that Tillot was wounded.

Our light-fingered gentry defies our constabulary force. Robberies seem to be rife of late in our camp. Although we have the Inspector-General of Police and every mortal thing, the D. S. P., the A. S. P., and the Inspector of Police in our midst, our belongings are coveted and the VIIIth commandment violated. This is certainly encouraging. Last year the "Secretary to the Resident," while on a tour of inspection, was robbed of about rupees four hundred. The Berar Police seems wanting in detective tactics.

For want of funds the Camp of Exercise for the Berar Volunteers is not to take place this year. This speaks unfavourably for the local administration, especially when the Berar surplus revenue exceeds fourteen lakhs of rupees annually. Strictly speaking, I consider all the members of the Berar Volunteer Corps are wanting in *esprit de corps*. The "turn out" rarely exceeds 15 men, and yet two volunteer sergeant instructors are maintained. One instructor is quite sufficient for a handful of men. This arrangement as an encouragement to the volunteers will, I am sure, meet all requirements. I am in a position to know that the clerks, who are chiefly volunteers, receive little or no encouragement from some of the heads of the departments. They are denied a holiday on the last Saturday of the month, although the Resident at Hyderabad is understood to have ordered the concession.

I much regret to state that small-pox prevails to a great extent throughout the province. Vaccination is being vigorously carried out.

The municipal elections will take place next month, and it is anticipated that the European element will be better represented than they are now *pro bono publico*. Imagine "sanitary inspectors" being Brahmins.

Mr. Henderson, Superintending Engineer, Mofussil Cotton Presses, stationed at Khangaum, has invented and patented a new ginning machine, by which means the cotton seeds &c., are protected.

The weather is becoming warmer every day, though the nights are fairly cool. Water and fodder are becoming scarce. The cotton factories are doing a roaring trade throughout the Berars.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 9.

GENERAL SIR HENRY PRENDERGAST, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived here by this morning's down mail from Calcutta. The attendance of Sardars, Darakdars, heads of departments, and the usual guard-of-honour was dispensed with. A salute of thirteen guns was subsequently fired by the Light Field Battery of Artillery announcing the arrival. It is rumoured that Sir Henry Prendergast will leave Baroda to take charge of the Biluchistan Agency early next month, giving Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, the 1st Assistant at Amreli, a spell of officiation as Agent to the Governor-General here. A better and a more experienced officer could not have been selected.

Captain J. H. Sadler, the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, I hear, will soon leave us for a higher appointment, and Captain G. E. Hyde Cates, the *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent at Kolhapur, is spoken of as his successor.

Mr. A. F. Maconachie, C.S., has been deputed by the Bombay Government to hear appeals from the decisions passed by Messrs. F. C. O. Beaman and H. F. Aston, C.S., former Boundary Special Settlement Officers. Mr. Maconachie is expected here on or about the 12th instant.

The Baroda Durbar has accepted the resignation of Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S., B.A., from the State service. He will deliver charge of the office of Superintendent of Survey and Settlement over to Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.S., C.I.E., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and will leave Baroda almost immediately for his new appointment, the Assistant Commissionership of Sindh.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS AND THE NEW EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are aware that till recently the English examinations, which were the portal to the lower grades of the Government service, were the public service certificate examination and the matriculation. The standard of these examinations, and the subjects required thereat corresponded respectively with the present fifth and seventh standards of the Government schools. Now the necessity felt for acquirements other than those available under the old standard has led the authorities to effect a change in the curriculum of these lower grade service examinations, so that, except in some minor respects, they are quite different examinations from the old ones. But, in spite of this divergence, the standard of instruction in the different classes of the Government English schools continues to be the same as before. All the Government school standards, from the 4th to the 7th, have their studies arranged with the matriculation in view. But now that the matriculation is only an entrance test to determine the eligibility of students for higher education, I do not see the propriety of maintaining high schools at public cost, small as it is, exclusively to train up a comparatively small number of boys for the matriculation. I say a comparatively small number, because the inevitable tendency of the fresh examination system will be to reduce the number of candidates for the matriculation, and to swell the ranks of those for the second grade and the school final examination. In connection with this point it may be mentioned that the discontinuance of the oral at the matriculation was quite out of season, and that the difficulty of conducting the oral, owing to a large number of candidates, will in future be transferred to the school final examination. It is not, therefore, clear to my mind why Government should in future leave the increasingly large number of candidates who under the new rules will recruit the lower grades of the public service to shift for themselves in studying for the examinations, viz., the second grade and the school final, which will qualify them for this service. Both, therefore, to abviate this result and to meet the ends of the preliminary general education required for entrance to the colleges, it is indispensably necessary to recast all the standards of the English schools at least from the fourth to the seventh. The Government schools must take the initiative, and the other schools will follow in due course. The arrangement which has commended itself to me after a close study of the subject, I may give in a subsequent letter. I am bound to mention, however, that some scheme to provide instruction for school final examination is abroad, but it is yet as quite imperfect as is manifest from the varying arrangements adopted in some of the high schools and from the total absence of them from many others. In this letter I shall note one more point, the immediate determination of which is of vital importance to the whole class of candidates who are to appear this year for the school final examination. The Government some months ago issued a resolution regulating the admission of candidates to the lower grades of the public service. Therein, besides other rules about the second and third grade certificate examinations, they state, regarding the school final examination, that candidates to be eligible for admission to the Government service should pass, amongst their optional subjects, in two of the following: Natural philosophy, biology, agriculture, and drawing. But in a subsequent notification, purporting to give more definite rules about the school final, there are additional regulations made by the Senate and expressly sanctioned by the Governor in Council. These regulations, without limiting the choice to the abovementioned four subjects, lay down that a candidate may take up any two of the nine optional subjects fixed for the examination. If it is intended by these apparently incongruous notifications, that the school final examination may be passed in any two of the nine subjects, but that to be eligible for Government service the choice of subjects must be limited to four, then let the object be clearly set forth for the guidance of those who cannot be expected to read between the lines. The mysterious silence on this head appears all the more surprising when it is considered that the Government have thought it necessary by a special clause to invalidate, as far as Government service is concerned, the matriculation, the previous, and the First B. A. examinations. The scheme for the school final as formulated by the Senate seems the most practicable and advisable one to adopt. If the Government adhere to their own scheme most high and other English schools will find it impracticable to prepare boys for the school final examination for want of specialists in biology, agriculture, and drawing, and Government will not undertake to provide such specialists under their present financial difficulties. Nothing, therefore, can be more prudent for Government to do than to issue final orders recommending the adoption of the scheme set forth by the Senate.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 27. VERITAS VINCIT.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is unfortunate for Mr. W. T. Forbes that his throw at Eton in 1875 is not accepted as a record by athletes, any more than the stereotyped reply which appeared for so many years in the newspapers under the head of "Replies to Correspondents" is now:—"137 yards out and home by G. Brown on Walderton Common, about 1819." The *Field*, replying to a correspondent, on Nov. 2, 1878, or only three years after Mr. Forbes' threw, wrote:—"The best authenticated throw is that of 127 yards, 1 foot, 3 inches by Mr. W. H. Gaine in the Oxford University sports of 1875." *Cricket*, in 1883, while referring to Brown's throw, gives the "record" to Mr. Gaine. In the last issue (in 1884) of the "Sportman's Pocket Book" Mr. Gaine's throw is considered the record, but the compiler adds "G. J. Bruner is said to have thrown 130 yards in Australia; W. F. Forbes is credited with throwing 132 yards (slightly assisted by the wind) at Oxford (? Eton), March 1876 (? 1875). G. Brown, it was stated, threw the ball a distance of 137 yards at Walderton Common about the year 1819, *but these better performances must be accepted with some reserve*."

"The Sporting Life Companion" of 1887 was the authority from which I quoted in my previous letter. I have not a later issue in my possession.—Yours, &c.,

March 11. RECORDS.

A HYDERABAD LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to write a few lines in reply to "J. V.'s" letter that appeared in your issue of the 27th ultimo? I thank "J. V." for the timely warning he gives the public to satisfy themselves as to the genuineness of the new Hyderabad lottery. I trust all will take this warning before they venture to invest their money in the same.

I do admit that under the security of the Government sanction I did issue a few prospectuses and sold a few tickets for the Grand Press Prize Union Lottery, but I cannot see how it can to be inferred that I am to be held responsible for the genuineness of the scheme. The Government that gave its sanction and the promoter whose name, as "J. V." admits, the coupons bear are the responsible parties, and the public must look to them for satisfaction. I take this opportunity, if you permit me, to inform all ticket-holders of the "G. P. P. U." lottery that my connection, either as an agent or seller of tickets, with the same ceased some eight or ten months ago, and that all correspondence in future must be addressed direct to the secretary, Mr. W. Durston Edwards, or to the Government that sanctioned the lottery.—Yours, &c.,

J. M. NORTON.

Hyderabad, March 2.

AN APPEAL FROM GORAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am fully sensible of the many favours done by you for the sake of the inhabitants of Gorai, Borivle, and other villages, and I am only sorry to bring to your notice that we are still suffering from the want of the piers.

The Board have expressed several opinions on the subject. At one time they have said that they see no necessity for carrying out the work; at another they have said that they have no money; and on the other occasion they are not inclined to sanction the work at present. Years have rolled on, and the excuses have been multiplied. People have borne much privations from the isolated condition of the island, and yet nothing is done.—Yours, &c.,

March 8, 1889. J. A. D'SOUZA.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1.4.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the movement of the Ratnagiri Agriculturists' Relief Association for getting the operations of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act extended to the Ratnagiri Collectorate, there have appeared several articles on the subject, very few of which represent the true state of the question.

The report of the workings of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the year 1887-88 tell us that there has been growing a general tranquillity among all ranks of the people in the Deccan, and it affords ample grounds to believe that the day is not distant when the animosities which began to exist between the indebted agriculturists and the sowcar at the introduction of the Act will be buried in oblivion. The most interesting points in the report are as under:—

I.—Taking together the four districts (Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, and Sholapur), it appears that of the total number (8,484) of sales of "immoveables" during the year 1887-88, 6,892 related to land alone, and of these, 4,614 were between agriculturists and agriculturists and 2,278 were between agriculturists and sowcars.

II.—The total number of mortgages of immoveables with and without possession amounted to 21,432, and of these, 19,336 related to land alone, 10,443 transactions being between agriculturists and agriculturists, and 8,893 between agriculturists and sowcars.

III.—Comparing the figures for the year under report with those for the preceding one, it is found that as regards "immoveables" the number of sales has decreased by 846; that mortgages with and without possession have decreased by 844; that leases have declined by 7,115; and that deeds of gift, and other deeds have decreased by 252 and 715 respectively.

IV.—As regards "moveables," bonds have, taking the four districts together, increased from 22,152 in 1886-87 to 24,234 in 1887-88.

(b.) Mortgages of moveables exhibit an increase in all the four districts of Ahmednagar, 214; Poona, 168; Satara, 43; and Sholapur, 8.

(c.) Sales of moveables, taking the four districts together, have increased from 1,279 in 1886-87 to 1,471 in 1887-88.

V.—Out of the total number (83,264) of instruments registered under the Act, 5,290 deeds, or 2,032 less than in the previous year, were executed to supplant old ones.

VI.—On a comparison of the value of sales, mortgages, and money bonds, i. e., all transactions representing the agriculturists' indebtedness for the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, for the four districts in which the Act was in force, the special judge finds that there was a decrease of about 5½ lakhs of rupees in such transactions in 1886 and a further decrease of 7 lakhs in 1887, and he infers from this that the borrowed capital required by the agriculturists is very satisfactorily diminishing, and they are proportionately more dependent on their own resources than before.

VII.—The special judge has found that the institution of village munsifs is popular in large trading and manufacturing centres.

VIII.—With respect to the contested cases in which the past history was examined, the special judge observes:—"Going behind the bond reduces claims under clause (*e*) in 19 per cent. of cases. Even where there is no past history to be inquired into the reduction of the rate of interest in many cases brings relief, and in other cases payments are proved and deducted." And he further remarks:—"The results of the reduction in the interest amount do not appear to have much ground for the complaint about sowcars being hardly dealt with. The hardship consists chiefly in the reduction of the excessive interest claimed."

IX.—In summarising the results of redemption claims settled by conciliators since the Act came into operation, the special judge observes:—"The mortgage debt settled by the conciliators and the subordinate judges in eight years amounts to nearly thirty lakhs of rupees, and the settlement was made at about twenty-one lakhs of rupees. These figures will give an approximate idea of the relief afforded by the provisions which the Legislature intended for the benefit of the indebted agriculturists."

These observations, in my humble opinion, need no comment. They prove very clearly that the anticipation that the Relief Act would be a Grief Act has been disappointed. And it is no less clear that the attempt of those who tried to cry down the efficacy of the Act has failed.

For my part I confess that this Act, if extended to the Ratnagiri Collectorate, will bring about improvement to a material extent in the every-day life of the agriculturist. If the agriculturists themselves are prepared to represent their own state, I do not see any fair reason why the opponents should try to throw any impediment in the way. If the enactment does not produce baneful results in the Deccan, how is it possible that it would be a source of evil in the Ratnagiri Collectorate?

To conclude, in all human probability, the Ratnagiri agriculturist will avail himself of the Act in a greater measure than his brother in the Deccan has done. If the agriculturists themselves are prepared to represent, as they have already done by their petition, that their present state calls for the intervention of Legislature, and if the Government sets some value on the report of the special judge, there is no adequate reason why the least hesitation should be shown on the part of the Government.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 5th March, 1889. SENAPATY.

THE BOMBAY WHEAT CROP.

THE second report on the prospects of the wheat crop in Bombay up to 20th February is as follows:—

"Guzerat.—Area 257,500 acres. Decrease general except in Kaira. Broach has less than one-fourth of last year's area, Surat one-third, and Panch Mahals scarcely any wheat at all. Condition.—In Ahmedabad fair, in Kaira good; irrigated wheat 10 to 15 annas; dry crop 8 to 15 annas. Elsewhere dry crop chiefly and condition bad, 3 to 5 annas.

Deccan.—Area 1,224,000 acres, of which 162,500 acres irrigated. Area everywhere less than last year, though slightly above average in places. Condition.—In Khandesh and Nasik dry crop nearly complete failure. Elsewhere poor, except where watered.

Karnatak.—Area 594,000 acres, practically all dry crop. Area above average. Condition—Early promises of good crop disappointed owing to rain following too soon on sown crop or to its tardiness, which delayed sowing. Rust and want of moisture make crop only middling.

Sind.—Area 250,500 acres, of which half is in Shikarpur. More than half irrigated. Condition.—Good except in Shikarpur. Good rain in February.

Guzerat States.—Area 425,000 acres. Baroda nearly 100,000 acres; condition poor; elsewhere good. In Jhalawad Prant of Kathiawar 20 annas yield expected.

Deccan States.—Area 27,300 acres.

Karnatak States.—Area 117,900 acres. Condition.—Like neighbouring British territory.

Khairpur State, Sind, area 32,000 acres; crop promising.

General late November rain enabled great extension of sowings, reducing decrease as compared with last year. Prospects, however, not materially improved; poorer than predicted for Karnatak, and not improved elsewhere.

No return for Sorath Prant of Kathiawar again received, nor for Hyderabad Sind."

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is not often that our soldiers when off duty employ themselves in acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages. Bombardier Adams, N-2 R.A., is one of the very few who do so, for we see that on or before the 8th instant he passed an examination in German.

IN order to allow the officers and men of the regiment employed at the Khojak to visit their homes, the Government of India desires that free railway passes should be issued once in every two months from Killa Abdulla to Lahore and back at the rate of one per diem to two native officers and 60 rank and file of the 23rd Pioneers. The grant of this boon—for boon it is—is not to inconvenience the ordinary passenger traffic up and down the line, or to necessitate additional vehicles being attached.

CAPTAIN WISSMAN left Berlin on Feb. 15 for Munich, from whence he continued his journey to Africa on the 18th. He stated at Munich that he will return by Arabia after the expedition. He added: "The pessimistic views of the English papers, such as one can read every day, ought by no means to be shared by us, as their reasons are clear. It is the English, too, who are working into the Arabs' hands." He said that he intended to enlist Sumalis, and afterwards to complete his forces with Zulus.

CRICKET.

BARONET C. C. *VS.* PRABHU C. C.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Sunday on the Esplanade between the Baronet and Prabhu Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a win for the former by 49 runs. Mr. N. P. Panthaki, with his usual good luck, won the toss, and sent his opponents to field. In the first innings the Baronet scored 73. Mr. D. B. Gagrat, "the Parsee champion," played for a highly meritorious score of 35. In the first innings the Prabhu scored only 24. Mr. E. Pavri, the Parsee "demon" bowler, bowled exceedingly well, and secured six wickets for 6 runs only. Also the bowling of Messrs. D. B. Tapia and Gagrat was remarkably good. In the second innings Messrs. Tapia and Motiwalla raised the score from 2 to 40, contributing 23 and 14 respectively. The chief scorers were also Messrs. Pavri 36, Daboo 10, and Panthaki 11. The fielding of the Baronet was unsurpassable. Score:

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D B Tapia, c Rao, b L Nayak	3	c Nayak, b Dhurundhur	23
N Panthaki, b G Nayak	11	c and b G Nayak	4
M E Pavri, b L Nayak	6	b L Nayak	36
D M Daboo, b L Nayak	3	b Rao	10
S Motiwalia, c and b Dhurundhur	1	c and b G Nayak	14
Canteen, b L Nayak	0	not out	10
B D Gagrat, c Ram, b Dhurundhur	35	l b w b Nayak	18
Ponchkhana, b G Nayak	0	b L Nayak	8
A C Bharucha, b G Nayak	6	b G Nayak	0
Fitter, b Dhurundhur	6	c and b Dhurundhur	3
Asavaid, not out	0	b Dhurundhur	0
	71		126
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	73	Total	129

PRABHU C. C.

1st Innings.

Talpade, b Pavri	0
H S Nayak, c Panthaki, b Pavri	3
L B Nayak, b Pavri	0
Dhurundhur, b Tapia	8
G S Nayak, b Pavri	0
B K Rao, b Pavri	3
Vijakar, c Canteen, b Pavri	0
Ram, b Gagrat	3
Kirtikar, b Tapia	2
S K Rao, b Gagrat	1
Dwarkanath, not out	0
	20
Extras	4
Total	24

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1888. The abstract of profit and loss account shows a balance on the credit side of Rs. 1,57,059-3-4, including the amount of Rs. 1,431-8-9 brought forward from last year's account. An interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share having been already paid, absorbing Rs. 75,000, the directors propose to appropriate the balance of Rs. 82,059-3-4 as follows:—To be written off for depreciation in value of buildings, Rs. 10,000; to be written off for depreciation and replacement of machinery, Rs. 30,000; to be carried to fire insurance fund account, Rs. 10,000, to be paid to the shareholders a further dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, Rs. 30,000; total Rs. 80,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,059-3-4 to be carried forward. The company's operations in cloth have proved rather disappointing owing to the state of the market. The beam engines have been provided with new automatic expansion gear, one of which has been fixed and the other will be put up as soon as convenient opportunity offers, when completed some economy in the consumption of coal will result. The sixteen ring frames mentioned in last year's report have all arrived, and fourteen are now at work. The card-room machinery has been increased by 8 cards, 1 drawing, 1 slubbing, 1 intermediate, and 2 roving frames, which were found necessary in connection with the ring frames. The weaving engines being now overloaded, they are working at a disadvantage, and as further power is required for new preparatory machinery, the directors have seen the necessity of providing it, and have ordered a pair of new compound engines, of 800 horse-power, on the newest principles, which will be erected and at work in the course of a few months. The mill buildings, machinery, and contents are insured for Rs. 15,00,000. The members of the board, who retire by rotation, are Messrs. E. Moses and Premjee Dayal. They are, however, eligible for re-election in accordance with the Articles of Association of the company. The meeting will have to elect two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A further dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income-tax, was declared payable on and after the 15th instant, the balance out of the net profits to be appropriated as recommended by the directors in their report. Messrs. E. Moses and Premjee Dayall were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sadanand Balcrishna and Curzetjee Cooverjee Mody were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and agents for their good management of the company's affairs, and with the customary compliment to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

MISS MANNING AT THE SIR READY-MONEY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THIS school was visited by Miss Manning in company of Mrs. Scott on Wednesday last. On their arrival they were received by the honorary secretary, Mr. Ardesir Framjee Moos, and Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Lam, Darasha Chichgar, Bejonjee Edalji Soonavala, Rao Saheb Varajrao Desai, Mrs. Pestonji Framji Master, Messrs. Pestonji Framji Soonavala, Rustomji Mervanjee Master. The pupils of the school sang several English songs, several of the Gujarati *garbas* were gone through, and high standard girls were examined in English. When the reading was over, Miss Hamabai Lam, a pupil of the higher standard, gave an address in English, to which Miss Manning replied in suitable terms, and seemed to take delight at the progress made by the pupils. Embroidery of gold as well as woollen and needle-work was greatly admired. Recipients of Miss Mary Carpenter's scholarships, Miss Hirabai Appa, Miss Putlibai Mistri, Miss Goolbai Coachman, and Miss Hamabai Lam, were introduced by the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Tennant, to the visitors. Miss Goolbai Coachman having put garlands of flowers around the necks of Miss Manning, Miss Hamabai Lam, and Mrs. Scott, the singing of the National Anthem in English brought the proceedings to a close. On their departure the two Misses Lam and Coachman wished Miss Manning *bon voyage*.

GODHRA FIRE RELIEF FUND.

SUPPLEMENTARY list of gentlemen who have subscribed to the above fund:—

Babi Saheb Manovarkhanji, Nawab Saheb of Balasinor	300
Thakore Shri Pratapsingji of Sanjeli	100
Mr. E. C. Frost	100
Mr. A. C. Trevor	100
Mr. A. D. Younghusband	50
Mr. T. D. Little	50
Mr. R. S. Campbell	50
Mr. C. N. Clifton	50
A Guzerat Officer	50
Munshi Haidarshaw	25
Mr. H. Kennedy	10
Seth Tapidas Dayaram	10
Seth Ratanji	2
Seth Jehangirji Sorabji Bhamgara	2

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	59,063	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	9,96,902	Increase.
Other Deposits	53,658	do.
Post Bills	46,845	do.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	92,245	Increase.
Loans	3,69,969	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	6,20,547	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	9,36,893	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,58,705	do.
Do. at Branches	8 86,948	Decrease.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Messrs. T. Blaney, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serwai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhai Framji, J. R. Duxbury, Ekanth Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Proeborn, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir H. Morland, Kt., Messrs. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nazroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotamdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Dhanjeebhoy Sethna, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Varjeowandas and Vandrawandas Purshotamdas.

A PROPOSED ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The first business before the meeting was the following resolution passed by the Standing Committee and forwarded to the Corporation:—That, as applied for by the Commissioner the Corporation be recommended to sanction, under section 296 of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, the acquisition of two properties admeasuring 7024 square yards, or thereabout, situate between Bapu Khote Street and Parel Road, belonging to Mr. Oodhowjee Carumchand, required for the opening of Khote Street into Parel Road. That the Commissioner be authorised, under section 90 of the Municipal Act, to endeavour to purchase the land, subject to the sanction of the Corporation, as aforesaid by voluntary agreement at the maximum rate per square yard confidentially communicated by the Standing Committee to the Commissioner, and that failing the acquisition by such voluntary agreement, he be further authorised, under section 91 of the Municipal Act, to apply to Government for the compulsory acquisition of the property for a public purpose.

When the subject came before the Standing Committee, it was agreed that the improvement was most desirable, and that a good opportunity was afforded to the Municipality in consequence of the removal of two houses standing on the ground which it was proposed to take up. The property belongs to a Jain temple, and on behalf of its trustees, a letter was addressed to the Corporation by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen was read, stating that the property was devoted to charitable objects in connection with the temple, that the trustees had no power whatever to sell the land to the Municipality, and that was added that the acquisition of the property by the Municipality would give serious offence to the members of the Jain community, who would regard it as an unnecessary interference with their religious rites and ceremonies.

Col. Merewether, in moving the resolution of the Standing Committee, said this was a very favourable opportunity for effecting a very desirable improvement in one of the most crowded parts of Bombay, and that when the matter was brought before the Standing Committee, and the feeling of every one of its members that on no account was the opportunity of making the improvement to be lost.

Mr. Duxbury seconded the proposition.

Mr. Javerilal said that when this matter came before the Standing Committee, neither he nor any of his colleagues had any notion that the property, which it had been proposed to take up formed part and parcel of a temple belonging to the Jain community. The temple had been in existence for 80 years, and it was held in high veneration by the Jains. He had subsequently gone to inspect the place, and on considering all the circumstances relating to the question, he came to the conclusion that the proposed improvement would serve no useful purpose, and that it was to be deprecated more particularly for the reason that it would give great offence to the devotees who went to worship in the temple. At the meeting of the Standing Committee, the Commissioner had told them that permission had been given to the owners of the property to rebuild it. This was a fact which showed that the Municipal authorities had themselves taken at first a common sense view of the matter, and thought that the improvement was, after all, not worth making. But somehow or other the permission had been subsequently withheld, and all of a sudden, the temple authorities had been given a notice that their property would be taken up in twenty-four hours. The speaker conclu

parting with their property. He thought that, at least, eight days' time ought to have been given to them to consider the Commissioner's proposal. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy here withdraw his amendment, with the permission of the meeting.

Dr. Blaney argued that the improvement was not at all necessary, that the district in which it was proposed to make it had more street accommodation than any other part of Bombay, and that considering the prize of land at the place, the cost of any trifling improvement that could be made would be excessive.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban said the improvement being very desirable, the Commissioner deserved thanks for bringing his proposal before the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) But he did not think that it would be wise on the part of the Corporation to carry it out at any cost, and in defiance of the religious feelings of the gains.

Dr. Cawasji also thought that the improvement would be very great, and added that he should have strongly recommended the Corporation to go in for it, but for the religious objection with which they were met.

Mr. Geary said that taking over the site of the two houses which had been removed would affect the temple itself. There were two alternative improvements, either of which would have to be carried out, one day or other. In the one case they would have to remove the mosque or a part of it, and in the other, they would have to interfere and that at a very heavy outlay—with not one, but several temples in Jugjeewan Keeka Street. Was the Corporation prepared to say that at a future time they would interfere with the temples in order to widen the street, in accordance with a set-back line which had been agreed to? (Hear, hear.) Or would it prefer to interfere with the mosque. They could scarcely leave unattempted for all time an improvement which was in fact determined on. He did not wish to put his own opinion in evidence in the matter. But he took it that the Standing Committee knew what it was about, when it unanimously recommended this improvement to the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) He had listened to several members of the Standing Committee who endeavoured to show that they were under a wrong impression when they proposed that the improvement should be carried out. But he had failed to discover any reason which would have operated on their minds, if the houses in question had been private property. If the price fixed by the Standing Committee for the property was proportionate to the proposed improvement, then the Corporation should seriously consider, and whether they should reject it and establish the principle that no temple property standing on the line of any improvement should ever be disturbed. If they were prepared to accept such a principle, it would practically put an end to all improvements in the city. (Hear, hear.) The course which was now before the Corporation was the least "irreligious" that could be taken in making the improvement; for here the question simply was whether the two houses, which had been removed, should be allowed to be rebuilt or not. The temple itself was not to be interfered with, whereas if the alternative course were followed at some future date, it would interfere with a number of temples or pass over a mosque. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Henry Moreland said that as a member of the Standing Committee, who had not had an opportunity of changing his opinion, he could say that with the exception of the letter from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, the Standing Committee had all the facts before them, when they came to their decision in regard to the Commissioner's proposal. He was sorry to find that several members of the Standing Committee, who were so very active and energetic on that occasion in recommending the proposal to the Corporation should not show the white feather and turn their backs on the proposition which they had unanimously adopted. (Laughter.) The acquisition of the property in question would do no harm to the temple itself, which would still remain in its entirety, and they would be doing no injustice to any one by taking up the land for the benefit of the general public. As Mr. Geary had told the meeting, this was a matter of principle and it was for the Corporation either to lay it down that no improvements, however desirable, should be made, if they interfered with temple property, or to consider each proposal as it came, on its merits. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Duxbury said there was no question but that this would be a very important improvement, and that he could not see from the plans that there would be desecration of any temple at all, if they were to take up the site on which the two houses stood. He did not think the Corporation should allow itself to be carried away by sentiment and neglect to make a great improvement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ekmath R. Khote said that the property formed part and parcel of the temple, and that it being devoted to a charitable purpose, it was the duty of every member of the Corporation to think twice before giving its sanction to take it up.

Col. Merewether said Mr. Javerilal had told the Corporation that the trustees would not part with the property at a reasonable cost. But in order to prevent their demanding a fancy price for it, the Standing Committee, of which Mr. Javerilal was a distinguished member, had included the provision in their resolution that, if it were deemed necessary the land should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. (Hear, hear.) A great deal too much had been made of the religious part of the business. He thought it was clear to every one that the proposed improvement would not in any way, decrease the area of the temple itself.

On a division, the motion was lost by 20 votes to 10. The debate on this question alone having lasted for two hours, no other business was transacted by the Corporation.

THE VATICAN AND THE GOANESE.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, the organ of the Propagandist clergy, has the following :—

Does the Cardinal call the Goanese *corrupt, ignorant, and not respectable*? Nowhere does he apply these adjectives to them. He does say the *Anglo-Lusitano* appeals to the passions of corrupt, ignorant people: which is a very different thing. He is censuring the *Anglo-Lusitano*, not the Goanese community: he does not call the *Anglo-Lusitano corrupt, ignorant or not respectable*: he says that paper "does not spare any trouble to find adherents to this insane resistance to the Decrees of the Pontiff. . . and excites Catholics to rebellion *by appealing to the passions of corrupt, ignorant people*."

Does the word *corrupt* imply a low state of morality? As a fact the Cardinal does not call the Goanese *corrupt*; but that the Goanese may stand on their guard against those who trade on their imperfect acquaintance with the English language, let them take the trouble to look out in an English dictionary they will find that "corrupt" is not used in that sense: "corrupt" means putrid, depraved, defiled, not genuine, full of errors. When the Goanese complain that Cardinal Rampolla holds them up as immoral, worse than their pagan countrymen, they are their own accusers. The Cardinal does not hint at such a thought.

Does the Cardinal call the Goanese *not respectable*? No, he does not. But he does say that the meeting was not respectable, on account of the class of people who took part in it: viz, cooks and tailors. The Goanese may call a meeting mostly composed of cooks and tailors a respectable one: most civilized nations would call it a meeting of cooks and tailors: just as they would call a meeting of fishermen or coolies a meeting of fisherman or a meeting of coolies: only the Goanese or Portuguese would call such a meeting a respectable one. Few Europeans are aware that their cooks and tailors are addressed as *Sua Excellencia* by their countrymen.

Much sympathy has been called forth on behalf of the poor "cooks and tailors." Have not "cooks and tailors" souls? Is their eternal salvation of no importance? Undoubtedly it is; undoubtedly "cooks and tailors" have souls, in despite of the proverb that nine tailors make a man. But let cooks stand over their fires; and let tailors stick to their needles or sewing machines; they are out of place giving their opinions on points of theology, as they would be giving their opinions on any subject beyond their own particular department; as newspaper editors are when they put on the theological cap and lecture the word "ex-Cathedra" on the doctrines and dicipline of the Catholic Church.

The Goanese have been cruelly hoaxed by those who ought to have known better. It may be hoped their imperfect acquaintance with the English language allowed the agitators to put a wrong construction on Cardinal Rampolla's letter: one shrinks from imputing to them deliberate malice and the wish to deceive simple, honest people, who perhaps trust too much to these who put themselves forward as the leaders of the Goanese community: as a fact they have deceived them and made them ridiculous, and made them make themselves ridiculous.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

PROPOSED ROAD BETWEEN PAREL ROAD AND BAPU KHOTE STREET.

AN influential meeting of the Shravak community was held at the temple of Shri Godeejee Maharaj at Pydownee, under the presidency of Mr. Premchund Roychund, to consider and take steps against the proposal made by the Municipal Commissioner for purchasing land belonging to, and forming a part of, the said temple, for the purpose of opening a new road connecting Parel Road with Bapu Khote Street. The correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, the Solicitors for the trustees of the temple, was read as follows :—

Bombay, 9th March 1889.

The President and Members of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—On behalf of the trustees of the temple of Shri Godeejee at Kalbadevi, we are requested to bring to your notice that on the 6th instant two letters were addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to Mr. Odhavjee Karamchand, who is one of the trustees of the said temple, offering to purchase from him at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard certain pieces of land between Parel Road and Bapu Khote Street, presumably with the object of opening a road connecting the Parel Road with the said Bapu Khote Street, and twenty-four hours were given to Mr. Odhavjee within which he was required to send a reply to the Municipal Commissioner to the said letters. The letters were delivered to Mr. Odhavjee at or about 4 p.m. on the 7th instant, and on the other side is a copy of the reply we have sent to the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of our clients. The trustees are now informed that a meeting of the Corporation has been convened for Monday next to obtain your sanction to an application to Government to acquire the land in question on behalf of the municipality under the Land Acquisition Act. We are requested to draw your attention to the plan of the proposed road, from which it appears that there is no absolute necessity for the construction of the road. Under the above circumstances, our clients trust that sanction will not be given to the construction of the proposed road.—We have, &c.,—CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.

Bombay, 9th March 1889.

E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Our client, Mr. Odhavjee Karamchund, one of the trustees of the temple of Shri Godeejee Maharaj, on the Kalbadevi Road, has placed in our hands your letters to him dated respectively the 6th instant, and numbered 20935 and 20936 respectively, with instructions to state in reply thereto that the property in question is devoted to charitable objects in connection with Shri Godeejee's temple, of which it forms part, and of which our client is merely a trustee, and that as such he is advised that he has no power whatever to sell the land to the Municipality as required by you. We are also instructed to bring to your notice that the above temple was built about 80 years ago, and is daily attended by numerous members of the Shravak community, and that the street proposed to be opened by you will cut through the temple, and thereby to a considerable extent render the temple useless for the purposes for which it has hitherto been used. This, our client believes, will give serious offence to the members of the community attending the temple who will regard it as an unnecessary, interference with the performance of their religious rites and ceremonies. Our client also ventures to submit that there is no absolute necessity for the road in question, and that if any new road at all is necessary, it should be constructed so as not to involve the removal of any of the sacred buildings. We are lastly instructed to request that you will be good enough to bring the matter before the Standing Committee for reconsideration, and in the meantime our client earnestly hopes that you will desist from taking any other action in the matter.—We have, &c.,—CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.

The following resolutions were passed :—

(1.) Proposed by Mr. Motichand Harakhchand and seconded by Mr. Gordhandas Harribhai and carried unanimously, "that this meeting is of opinion that as the land proposed to be taken over by the Municipality forms a portion of the temple of Shri Godeejee Maharaj, and as the proposed road will cut through the temple, the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner has given great offence to, and produced discontent among the Shravak community, and the action of the Municipal Commissioner is viewed with distrust."

(2.) Proposed by Mr. Odhavjee Karamchand and seconded by Mr. Jethalal Bhogilal and carried unanimously, "that a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen do wait upon the Municipal Commissioner to explain to him the circumstances of the case and dissuade him from taking the course threatened by him. Messrs. Veerchand Deepchand, Premchand Roychand, Talakchand Maneckchand, Panalal Puranchand, Motichand Harakhchand, Dayachand Malukchand, and Karamchand Premchand.

(3.) Proposed by Mr. Maneckchand Kapurchand and seconded by Khupchand Jaitha and carried unanimously, "that a petition be submitted to H. E. the Governor against the action of the Municipal Commissioner, and that a deputation of the above gentlemen do wait upon H. E. the Governor with the above petition.

(4.) Proposed by Mr. Hurnathjee Rupjee and seconded by Mr. Krushnajee Rangjee and carried unanimously, "that the trustees of the temple be authorised to take all necessary steps for the protection of the interest of the temple and by all legal proceedings to resist the acquisition of the land by the Municipality and for this purpose the solicitor be authorised to carry proceedings to the highest tribunal, and the trustees to be at liberty to incur all necessary expenses out of the funds of the temple."

(5.) Proposed by Mr. Sewchand Premjee and seconded by Jadowjee Velijee and carried unanimously, that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

1,200 MILES ON A TRICYCLE.

MR. J. C. COPLAND, member of Surrey Bicycle Club, England, and of the Sydney Bicycle Club; Executive, New South Wales Cyclist Union, writes :—"I feel convinced I should never have been able to have successfully completed my tricycle journey of nearly twelve hundred miles from Sydney to Melbourne and back without St. Jacobs Oil, and it gives me great pleasure to express my thankfulness for the wonderful benefit I received from it. At the end of each day's journey I anointed myself all over with this restoring balm, and felt completely restrengthened and refreshed. I ate my food with renewed appetite, slept healthfully and as sound as a child. Once my ankle weakened and gave way, but one application of this sovereign cure set it right, and it did not again trouble me."

The Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, *Herald*, publishes the following editorial comment :—"Not only have England, India, Canada, Spain, France, New Zealand, Australia, and nearly every other civilised power under the sun recorded their grateful appreciation of the merit of St. Jacobs Oil, but we have besides received within the last few months spontaneous words of praise from the champion" cyclist of England and Australia, the champion youth walker of Australia, a sculler who has held the championship of the world, the champion sprinter, a cricketer of universal reputation, and a host of other less distinguished athletes, all of whom attribute their success in a great measure to St. Jacobs Oil. Unanimity of praise is as decided among athletes as among nations."

The *Bicycling News*, London, says that St. Jacobs Oil is without doubt one of the most useful articles a wheelman can have in case of a sprain or bruise.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of February was :—1887 Rs. 12,00,96,000, 1888 Rs. 13,21,90,000, 1889 Rs. 11,30,67,000.

MR. ALMA TADEMA is getting on with his picture for this year's Academy. It represents a Bacchanalian dance, and, as usual, the surroundings are strictly classical. In the foreground are a row of dancers, and the movement of the dance is wonderfully rendered, while the figures are drawn with the natural grace so distinctive of ancient art, and which Mr. Tadema alone, perhaps, among modern painters, knows how to reproduce. A number of youths in the background carry on their shoulders on a kind of stretcher a skinful of wine. The picture is still in an unfinished condition, but it bids fair to be one of the most popular paintings which Mr. Tadema has exhibited lately. There is of course the inimitable marble, while a number of roses scattered on the floor recall the "Heliogabalus" of last year. Mr. Tadema intends sending to the New Gallery the charming little picture which he has dubbed "A Favourite Poet." On a marble sofa is stretched a young girl, her dainty limbs protected from the hardness of the marble by a quantity of richly-coloured cushions. At her feet by the side of the sofa crouches a graceful youth, a youth, a book in hand, from which he is evidently reading out his favourite passages to his mistress. It is a small, but very dainty and highly-finished piece of work.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday. The following members were present :—His Excellency the Viceroy, President, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, Mr. A. R. Scoble, Sir Charles Elliott, Mr. P. P. Hutchins, Sir D. M. Barbour, Mr. G H. P. Evans, Mr. R. Steel, Mr. F. M. Halliday, Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Razu, Maharajah of Vizianagram, Syud Ameer Hossein, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Rajah Doorga Churn Law, Nawab Mahommed Ali Khan and Moung On.

THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, and the Court Fees Act, 1870, and to make provision with respect to certain other matters, be taken into consideration. The first part of this Bill relates to amendments of the Indian Succession Act. The principal object of these amendments is to compel executors and administrators to exhibit inventories and accounts of the estates which come to their hands. The law requires that, when probate or letters of administration are granted the executor or administrator shall undertake to make a true inventory of the property and effects of the deceased, and also to render a true account thereof. Although the duty is thus clearly indicated, the provisions of the existing law have not proved sufficient to enforce the production of these statements, which are of such obvious necessity, especially where the interests of women, children, and absentees are concerned. In the absence of penalties, carelessness has become very much the rule. The Bill, therefore, provides, by Section 3 that, on any application for probate, the petitioner shall, in addition to other particulars, state the amount of assets which are likely to come to his hands, and thus furnish a basis for testing the accuracy of his subsequent inventory and account. In Section 9, the Indian law as to the application of the movable property of a deceased person to the payment of his debts is brought into accordance with the English law on the same subject; and Section 10 provides that, when a grant of probate or letters of administration is revoked or annulled, the probate or letters shall be at once delivered up to the Court by which the grant was made, and not left in the possession of the person judicially declared to be no longer entitled thereto. The second part of the Bill relates to the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, and Sections 11, 12, 13, 15, and 17 merely extend to that Act the amendments with regard to inventories and accounts as proposed to be made in the Indian Succession Act. Section 14 extends to native executors and administrators in India the fuller powers to deal with the estates of deceased persons which are given under the English law. The third part of the Bill removes an anomaly with regard to the stamping of administration bonds. In the fourth part of the Bill, Section 19 is intended to validate transactions by native executors and administrators since the passing of Act V of 1881, which, though proper in themselves, might be impugned on the ground that they were carried out without the consent of the Court. And Section 20 gives the Chief Controlling Revenue authority a very useful discretion in regard to the remission, in whole or in part of penalties and forfeitures in cases in which an insufficient court fee has been paid on probates or letters of administration. These are the principal provisions of the Bill. Its operation will not be very extensive. The Succession Act does not apply to any Hindoo, Mahommedan or Buddhist, and the Probate Act is a permissive measure limited in its operation to Bengal, the Punjab, Assam, Burma, the towns of Madras and Bombay, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Hon'ble Mr. Evans having supported the remarks of the mover, and approved generally of the measure, the motion was put that the Bill as amended be passed. This was carried.

THE BILL TO FACILITATE THE COLLECTION OF DEBT.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the collection of debts on successions and afford protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons be taken into consideration. The hon'ble member said :—It is now provided in Section 6 of the Bill that an application for a certificate must set forth the debts and securities in respect of which the certificate is applied for; and under Section 14 (1) such application must be accompanied by the deposit of the proper amount of fee. If the person applying for the certificate omits to enter any debt or security in his application, whether he does so through oversight or intentionally, and finds thereafter that he cannot collect the debt or deal with the security, because it had not been so entered, he will be at liberty to apply to the Court to extend the certificate to such debt or security, but in such case he will be required to pay 3 per cent on its amount instead of 2 per cent. This provision will have the effect of preventing an applicant from speculating on the possibility of being able to collect debts without entering them in his application, and paying the proper fee. It is also provided in the present Bill that no Court shall pass a decree or proceed to execute a decree against a debtor of a deceased person for payment of his debt to a person claiming to be entitled to the effects of the deceased, except on production of a certificate granted under this Act, and having the debt specified therein, or on production of other proper authority to collect the debt. The provision seems a very reasonable and proper one, and will undoubtedly check the disposition which exists at the present time to obtain and use a certificate while omitting to pay the fee fixed by the legislature. If a person claiming to be entitled to the effects of the deceased finds there are debts which he can collect without a certificate, or without entering them in his application, and if the debtor chooses to pay such debts without the indemnity which is given by the entry of the debt in a certificate the law will not interfere. If the parties to the transaction prefer not to avail themselves of the facilities and protection which the law provides, they need not pay the prescribed fee, and they take the risk of any inconvenience or loss which such action on their part may involve. The provisions to which I have just referred are those which are of most importance, at any rate from a fiscal point of view, but there are others intended for the improvement of the law, to some of which I think it desireable that I should also call attention. In Section 7, Sub-Section (3) of the Bill as it now stands, provision has been made which will enable the Court to prevent an application for a certificate being perverted into a means for obtaining a decision on intricate and difficult questions of law or fact. Any person who may consider himself aggrieved thereby has his remedy in a regular suit. Any risk of loss to the parties legally entitled to the effects of the deceased arising from a summary decision of this nature is obviated by requiring that in every such case, the Court shall require security to be given before the grant of the certificate is made. In other cases it will be optional with the Court to require security or not as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

The Hon'ble Messrs. Hutchins, Scoble, and Evans also addressed the Council in support of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the measure next moved that the Bill, as amended be passed, and the motion was carried.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour also moved that the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port charges be deferred until the next meeting of the Council, and that the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Sea Customs Act 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, be instructed to submit their Report at the next meeting of Council.

These motions having been carried, the Council adjourned till the 15th instant.

BENGAL.

MR. ARCHER'S STUDIO.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne paid a visit on Friday afternoon at half-past four o'clock to Mr. Archer's studio at No. 6, Russell-street, Calcutta, to see the pictures which he had just finished, and over which he had been working during the cold weather. There were portraits amongst others of Baboos Kally Kissen Tagore and Devendro Nath Tagore, the founder of the Brahmo Somaj movement, and their Excellencies were very much interested in the large landscape of Simla, as well as of a similar picture from Darjeeling of the great hill Kinchinjingah. There was also the portrait group of the Royal family, which was painted for the *Graphic* newspaper six years ago, for an engraving to that journal. They also saw the potraits of the Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore and his son, which Mr. Archer painted two years ago. Their Excellencies were very much pleased at what they saw at Mr. Archer's studio.

ON Tuesday afternoon, writes the Nagpur correspondent of a contemporary, some of the 16th Bombay Infantry looted shops in the *sadr* bazaar, Nagpur. The result was a small riot, during which much damage was done. The sepoys ran away on the approach of the civil authorities and some volunteers, who were drilling.

BOMBAY YARNS IN JAPAN.

THE following is Messrs. Fearon, Low & Company's report of the sale of Bombay yarns, dated Kobe, February 11 :—

A steady demand has been experienced throughout the past week, and sales aggregating 1,090 bales are reported, at prices all showing more or less appreciation on last quotations.

TWENTIES :—Favorite Spinnings have been enquired for to arrive, at 50 cents at 1·00 per bale over quotations for spot goods, and in one or two instances contracts have been booked for distant delivery. Ring threads are increasing in popularity, and prices generally are advancing. Mules are quiet but firmer, while Reverse kinds are weak and difficult of sale.

SIXTEENS :—This count is very firm, but the demand is quiet and only a few small sales are reported.

TENS AND TWELVES :—A good demand exists and high prices are offered for forward delivery, but visible supplies are small and firmly held; no business is reported.

EXCHANGE is steady—

London—Bank demand.....3/-⅞.
Bombay and Calcutta—Bank demand...221.
Do. " Private 10 d/s...222½.
Hongkong—Bank demand.....⅛ per cent. dis.
Do. Private 10 d/s.....1¼ per cent. dis.

(*Import duty 5 boos per picul at* 311=$4 823 *per bale.*)

SPINNINGS.	SALES 16's. at	SALES 20's. at	BALES.	QUOTATIONS. 16's.	QUOTATIONS. 20's.
Albert Edward	...	...	..	..	84·25
Alexandra	...	...	...	..	87·25
Alfred	...	...	..	..	83·75
Alliance, "Peacock"	..	86[a 87½	125	..	87·
Do. "Tiger"	...	..	...	..	85·75
Do. —Water	...	..	..	..	85·25
Do. —Ring	...	...	...	..	86·50
Ahmedabad	...	...	..	83·75	...
Anglo-Indian	..	85·25	100	..	85·25
Bangalore	...	..	..	..	82·50
Bengal	...	..	..	..	85·75
Baroda	...	..	..	..	84·
Bowreah	...	..	..	..	...
Carnatic	..	...	..	..	90·50
City of Bombay—Mule	..	86[a 86]	50	..	86·5
Do. do. —Ring	..	89·50	200	..	89·
Do. do. —Reverse	...	..	..	..	86·75
Connaught	..	..	..	84·25	89·
Coorla—Ring	..	..	..	..	88·
Do. —Mule	..	..	..	..	85·50
Colaba Land	..	..	..	..	...
David	..	89·50	50	..	89·50
Dhobee Ghaut	..	...	..	82·75	...
Dhon	..	85·50	165	82·75	85·75
Dinshaw Petit	..	..	..	...	87·25
Dunbar	..	..	..	...	...
Dwarkadas V	..	...	..	..	83·75
Empress Spinning	...	...	..	82·50	84·
Esse Khulifa	..	..	..	77·50	80·50
Framjee Petit	82½ a 83	...	50	83·	87·
Goolambaba	...	...	..	..	91·25
Goosery	...	...	..	..	84·50
Gordon	...	...	..	82·25	84·50
Gamdavi	...	...	..	..	84·50
Greaves	...	..	..	84·25	85·
Gujerat	...	...	..	82·25	...
Hindostan	...	...	..	..	85·
Howard & Co	...	85	100	..	85·
Imperial	..	84[a 85]	85	82·25	85·50
Jadowjee R	...	...	...	..	84·
Jafferalli	...	...	...	..	83·75
Jeevraz B	...	...	...	..	83·50
D. Ex Ticket	..	..	..	..	83·50
Kaiser-i-Hind	...	..	..	..	84·
Khatao M	...	..	..	..	85·50
Lukmidas K	...	..	..	..	...
Mackinnon M	...	...	..	..	...
Masalak-humi	..	...	..	80·75	83·50
Mazagon	..	...	..	82·25	86·
Mofussil	..	...	..	..	83·50
Morarjee G	..	87·75	75	..	87·75
M. Petit (Sons)	..	..	..	83·75	87·
Do. Ring	..	...	..	..	88·50
Nariad	..	...	..	76·	82·
National	..	83·50	40	..	83·50
Nicol	..	...	..	..	83·
Nurbudda	..	...	..	..	84·25
Oriental	..	...	..	82·	84·50
People of India	..	..	..	..	...
Prince of Wales	..	...	..	78·50	82·50
Do. —Reverse	..	..	..	..	82·50
Queen	..	..	..	..	83·75
Ripon—Ring	..	..	..	..	84·50
Do. —Mule	..	...	..	..	86·50
Sassoon "Lion"—Water	..	...	..	..	86·
Do. do. —Mule	..	...	..	83·	86·50
Do. "Dragoon"—Mule	..	87·75	50	..	87·75
Do. —Ring	..	..	..	..	87·50
Sassoon, E. D	..	..	..	..	87·25
Soonderdass—Ring	..	..	..	..	86·25
Do. —Mule	..	..	..	..	84·50
Victoria	..	..	..	..	85·
Western India	..	..	..	82·25	83·75

		Bales.
Stock	Feb. 4th 1889	6,173
Arrivals since	"	508
		6,681
Deliveries "	"	962
Stock	Feb. 11th 1889	5,719

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 12.—Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, "The Elijah," Town Hall.
Balloting for three elective Trustees, Chamber of Commerce.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club, Bellasis Junction.
Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Company.
13.—Distribution of prizes, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Lecture by Mr. Lee-Warner, Wilson College.
Municipal Corporation.
14.—Opening of the New Wilson College, Chowpatty, by H. E. the Governor.
Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Company.
15.—Y. M. C. A. Lecture by Dr. Macdonald.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
19.—Special Meeting, Royal Yacht Club.
23.—Departure of Lord Reay for Kurrachee per s.s. Dalhousie.
27.—Opening of the Sukkur Bridge by Lord Reay.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
30.—Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Lecture on "Modern Egypt" by Mr. Justice Scott.

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

BEFORE the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on February 20, the appeal of Muhamad Yusuf Khan *vs.* Dr. Abdul Rahman Khan was heard :—

This was an appeal from an order of the Judicial Commissioner of Oude (Mr. Young) of June 22, 1886. Mr. Mayne appeared for the appellant; Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the respondent. The respondent, a medical man at Lucknow, brought a suit in 1883 against the appellant, his nephew, to have it declared that an agreement, whereby a perpetual allowance of thirty rupees per month was made by him to the appellant, was a forgery. The Subordinate Judge found that the document was genuine and dismissed the suit. The District Judge at Lucknow on appeal confirmed that decision, but stated that two words in the agreement had the appearance of being added. No appeal lay to the Judicial Commissioner (Mr. Young) against these judgments, but he consented to revise the proceedings of the District Judge under a section of the Civil Procedure Code, and he eventually reversed the decree. Mr. Young's successor (Mr. Tracy) in the Judicial Commissionship, reversed that latter decision on review, but Mr. Young, who subsequently returned to Oude as Judicial Commissioner, cancelled his successor's judgment as informal and restored his own order. In this complicated condition of things, the present appeal was instituted, it being contended *inter alia* that the District Judge's decision was not open to appeal and did not come within the provisions of the section in question of the Civil Procedure Code under which Mr. Young acted. Their Lordships, at the conclusion of the arguments, reversed the decision of the Judicial Commissioner (Mr. Young) and allowed the appeal with costs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Petit Journal* writes that according to the statement of a courier who has arrived at St. Salvadore on the Congo, the report was current that Stanley had been killed in an engagement with the natives near Mangamba. The same courier says that several instruments, which have been identified as Stanley's, have been sold by the natives. Sir Francis De Winton states that no communication regarding the above report has reached him, and personally he does not believe in the authenticity of the statement. Inteligence has reached Zanzibar that Tippoo Tib's messengers, with letters for Mr. Stanley, were maltreated by the Arabs and forced to return. They have since made a fresh start, taking another route.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI IN NEWCASTLE.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI in addressing a meeting at Newcastle on the 17th ult., on "An Indian's Views about the British rule in India," said his views had been almost universally adopted in India by all those who took an interest in the political condition of India, and he could therefore speak with some authority. In order to have anything like a clear idea of the British rule in India, he must give a slight sketch of the past that they might be able to understand the present. In the last century the British administration of India, and specially in the North-East provinces, was anything but creditable to them. It was very oppressive, and the language used by the Governor-General of the day and the Board of Directors would make them very indignant at their conduct. But all that had passed. With the turn of the century came better times for India. With the wave of humanising and civilising spirit which then passed over England, and which culminated about 1832 in the emancipation of the Catholics, the emancipation of the Jews, and other great acts, the Indians also had their share in the good fortune. (Cheers.) The statesmen of those days approached the question of India with the same generosity and highmindedness and true British spirit that they did their other subjects, and they laid down the policy distinctly that, come what might, the British people should govern India for the good of India, and should raise the Indian people to the position of a true British citizenship—(cheers)—without regard to creed, colour, or race. This was embodied in an Act of Parliament for the renewal of the East India Company's charter in 1832; and, at the same time, to carry out their object, they necessarily introduced the great and most important factor of Western education. (Cheers.) The immediate effect of this movement was that a great ferment of mind and enlightenment began in every direction, especially socially. The Government had pledged themselves to observe strict neutrality towards the religion of the people, but they did abolish the practices of Suttee, infanticide, using great care and delicacy in doing so, and in abolishing infanticide they might claim to have saved the lives of many hundred thousands of human beings. (Cheers.) They also abolished smaller pests, including the practises of the Thugs. This education was the best lever by which to reform the people, and indeed, the only means, for among the Hindoos especially the good could only come from within. (Cheers.) This education had been going on for the last sixty years, and it had produced and was producing all the beneficial results foretold by the statesmen of 1833. The English had given them many good things. They had given them education, taught them how a nation could rise in politicial status, and could be regenerated by Western civilisation. They now asked that according to their pledges they (the Indians) should begin to learn the alphabet of it. (Cheers.) Up to this time they had taught them book education. They could appreciate their Miltons, Chaucers, and Shakespeares—and their Gladstones, their Salisburys—(loud laughter and cheers, renewed again and again)—and they wanted also to learn the practical education of what they taught them by books. They were now prepared for it, were feeling their feet, and must begin to "toddle." (laughter and cheers.) They asked them to advance their political civilisation and status. They gave birth to their political condition in 1885, when they formed what was now known as the Indian National Congress. (Cheers.) There were only about 72 people collected together, but they came from all parts of India. Certainly they did not represent everyone of the whole 200,000,000 people, but all movements must have their birth, and when they were born they were of course all very small babies. (Laughter and cheers.) The English people had reason to be proud of the result, because it meant that they had actually consolidated the whole people of India into one solid mass. That congress was especially formed for the purpose of discussing the political wants of the country. As he had said, the social wants had been discussed for the past generation or two, and they were making as much progress as circumstances would allow. When the first congress was held in Bombay he considered it one of the greatest events in the history, not only of British India, but of India altogether. Prior to that no such thing as men coming to confer from every part of India had occurred. They came together as a national body, small as it was, numbering only 72 people, to discuss their present and future political destiny. That small begining could not at once carry by storm all they wanted. It was due from the English that after raising these dispositions in the hearts of the Indians they should give such attention as their demands deserve to have. If the English thought India was asking more than she deserved or ought to have, by all means in a sympathetic way tell her where they differed, and she would try to come to their standard. (Hear, hear, and applause.) That congress, therefore, was the result of English handiwork, and he thought her aspirations deserved all the sympathy that both the British public here and in India could give. (Hear, hear.) They had not educated India in vain. The Indians had been given some sense of proportion, and asked perhaps a little under than above what they thought they should have. He would come at once, therefore, to what India was asking, because the two principal resolutions passed by them at the five congresses that had taken place up to this time involved the whole of the Indian questions. He referred to these only as being of imperial and national character for all India. Concurrently with all the great advantages and benefits that England had conferred upon India, one fault was running all along. To a certain extent that fault was due to foreign rule, and to a certain extent it could not be helped. It was this—that Englishmen went there as foreigners, and took the position of the administration of the country, naturally displacing so many natives from the provision which they would have enjoyed if no outsiders had come in. Whatever they got there as foreigners they also carried away from the country Their salaries and their pensions were always carried away, because they returned to England. The difference between the old Mohammedan rule, therefore, and the British rule was that the Mohammedan invaders when they came to the country became the natives of the country A certain number came and settled down, and no more came after them. The English was something like a yearly invasion—(laughter and applause)—and so many going to India, and their coming back as it were with so much booty. The result was that a drain set in out of the produce of the country. No country in the world could stand a drain of that kind. Mr. Montgomery Martin made the drain out to be £3,000,000 a year, and that had been going on accumulating until now it was something like £20,000,000 a year. They could not expect that any country could rise and prosper under such circumstances. (Applause.) It was no wonder that the finances of India were always a source of trouble to the Administration and Viceroys. As Lord Salisbury—(laughter and hisses)—had said on one occasion—he hoped that they would not hiss, because it was not a question of party. All eminent statesmen had to deal with India. India had got as much from the Conservatives as from the Liberals, for if the Liberals gave them the Act of 1833, it was the Conservatives who gave to them the great proclamation. In the native States there was no such drain, and they were pretty prosperous, and the remedy was that this drain, this bleeding, as Lord Salisbury once called it, should be reduced to a minimum. They knew that if they wanted a foreign manager for putting their houses in order they must pay something for it, and even gold might be too dear at a certain price. As Sir William Hunter very nicely and tersely put it, India could not afford the present foreign agency. That agency must become native gradually, and it must be set about earnestly. The Indians wanted the English to fulfil their pledges, which would be the only remedy for all the evils that India was suffering from, and would suffer from until that policy was changed. "Fulfil your pledges" was the first, second, and last cry of the Indians, who only asked for a gradual di

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB. 15.

Royal Artillery.

Maj J D Kirwan is placed upon temporary half-pay, on account of ill health.

Capt C W Kelle retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Capt G W Gordon retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

Maj N Powlett, from the seconded list, to be Maj vice H G Newcome, retired.

The undermentioned officers to be Capts :—

Lieut C E English, upon the seconded list.

Lieut L G Watkins, upon the seconded list.

Lieut R W Fuller, from the seconded list, vice Brevet Lieut Col A G Creagh, seconded for service on the Staff.

Capt A H Browne, from the seconded list, in succession to Maj P H Hammond, who holds an extra regimental appointment.

Lieut E A Gartside-Tippinge, upon the seconded list.

Lieut S M Renny, upon the seconded list.

Lieut F E Johnsen, vice W S Churchward, seconded for service with the Colonial Forces.

Lieut S M Renny has been seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieut A D M'Lean resigns his commission.

STAFF.

Maj T H H Garrett, half-pay, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Marquis of Londonderry, K G Lieut-Gen and Gen-Gov of Ireland.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut-Col A H Murray, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Col.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 19.

1st Life Guards—Lieut F D Lyon resigns his commission.

6th Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a sec. Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet C K Burnett, from the Royal Military College, which was notified in the *Gazette* of January 29, is cancelled.

14th Hussars—Lieut, now Capt, Sir J P Miller, Bart, to be Adt, vice Capt H W Mitchell, who has vacated that appointment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut F H Horniblow to be Capt, vice H B Willock, deceased.

The undermentioned Gen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieuts :—

B H Rooke, A M Henniker, W M Pyne, R S Muter, C G Falcon, F M Westropp, A Bell, H A Cameron, C W Gwynn, F G Guggisberg, W G Hibbert. J W Petavel and A H Dumaresq.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Surg A C A Alexander to be Surg-Maj, vice E H Fenn, seconded.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col P L Bellamy, from Lieut-Col half-pay, to be Col. to command the 34th Regimental District (the Border Regt), vice Col J D Dyson-Laurie, who is about to vacate that appointment.

STAFF.

Col J E Dyson-Laurie, from the 24th Regimental District (the Border Regt), to be an Assist Adjt-Gen for recruiting, vice Lieut-Col and Col C Campbell, C B, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Col W O Barnard, from half-pay, has been appointed to command a second-class district of the Bengal army, with the rank of Brig-Gen.

Col W L Auchinleck, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, has been granted the substantive rank of Col in the army, and has been appointed to command a second class district of the Bengal army, with the rank of Brig-Gen.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Major G E Harley, the Buffs, (East Kent Regt), to be Dep Assist Adjt-Gen, vice Maj F MacK Salmond, the Royal Scots Fus, who is about to vacate that appointment.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A S Norfolk, Chaplain to the Forces, fourth-class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, third-class.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Brig-Surg H M Macbeth has been granted retired pay.

Surg-Maj M Cogan to be Brig-Surg, ranking as Lieut-Col, vice W Ashton, M B, retired.

Surg-Maj T S Cogan is granted retired pay.

The undermentioned Surgs to be Surgs Maj ranking as Majs :—

M R Ryan, M D, E O Reynolds, H J Robbins, M D, J J Morris, M D, A E Hayes, J F Williamson, M B, J T Carey, M B, W J R Rainsford, F R C S I, I Boulger, T Boyd, P H Johnston, M D, I B Emerson, E A Roche, G Laffan, M D, U J Bourke, J J Lamprey, W A Allen, R C Gunning, J L Peyton, M B, A W Carleton, M B, F R C S I, G A Hughes, M B, and B W Somerville-Large, F R C S (Edinburgh).

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Staff Paymsts and Hon Majs have been granted the honorary rank of Lieut Col :—G C D Bampfield and J J Morris.

MEMORANDA.

Gen Sir W Payne, K C B, retires upon retired pay.

Lieut-Col K R B Wodehouse, the Highland Lt Inf, to be Col.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are dated January 22, 1889 :—

The undermentioned Lieut-Gens to be Gens on the Retired List :—

H Knott, Madras, J K Spence, Bengal, and T Stock, Bombay.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Genls to be Gens. on the unemployed supernumerary list :—

G Jackson, Bengal ; R N Raikes, Bengal ; The Hon Sir H Ramsay, KCSI, CB, Bengal ; R C Lawrence, CB, Bengal; H Nicholl, Bengal ; C Cook, Madras; J Wilson, Madras ; S H Becher, Bengal ; C Harris, Bengal ; JSD Tulloch, Bengal ; M C Spoitiswoode, Madras ; H Man, Madras; C L Showers, Bengal; A Turner, Bengal ; WC R Macdonald, CB, Madras ; A R Thorn Hill, Madras ; J C Brooke, Bengal; R Woolley, Madras; CEW Hervey, CB, Bombay ; J E Gastrell, Bengal ; T Thompson, Madras, SJK Whitehill, Bombay, G A Leckie, Bombay, H D Arbott, CB, Madras, E W Boudier, Madras ; S Richards, Bengal, MJ TurnBull, Bengal; Sir R Phayre, KCB, Bombay ; CC M'Cullum, Madras ; T Greenaway, Madras ; D Boyd, Bombay ; F Young, Madras ; A W Lucas, C B, Bombay ; H H A Wood, CB, Bombay ; E A E Loch, CB, Bombay; H Hopkinsin, CSI, Bengal; R R Mainwaring, Bengal ; A F Place, Madras ; H K Burne, CB, Bengal W S Simpson, Madras, C T Aitchison, CB, Bombay; Sir R J Meade, KCSI, CIE, Bengal ; J M Macgregor, Madras ; G Holroyd, Bengal J R M'Mullin, Bengal, F J B Prestly, Madras; F P Layard, Bengal; A C B Cooper, Madras, and A Howlett, Madras.

The undermentioned Maj-Gens to be Lieut-Gens, on the unemployed supernumerary list :—

C O Maude Bombay, J A M M'Donald, C B, Bombay ; A Drury, Madras; G S MacLean, C B, Bengal ; J Willes, Bengal; W G Mainwaring; CIE, Bombay; W A Gib, CB, Madras, G W Fraser, Bengal ; H M Boddam Bengal ; A Pond, Bengal, W C Parr, Bombay ; Sir C C Johnson KC B, Bengal ; G C Hankin, CB, Bengal, E W Dun, Madras ; A C Bunbury, Bengal, and F Dawson, CB., Madras.

To be Maj-Gen on the unemployed supernumerary list :—

Col T T Turton, Madras.

The following postings have been made of Artillery Lt-Cols, viz :—G C H Parlby, to 2nd Brig, at Newbridge ; R A Kaye, to 3rd Brig., at Woolwich ; R G S Marshall, to 4th Brig, at Aldershot ; A G Yeatman Biggs, to Northern Div, at York ; M H Saward, to Eastern Div, at Ferozepere ; A Burton-Brone, to London Div, at Woolwich ; H Knollys to Western Div, at Cape Town ; H M Rorke, to Scottish Div. at Malta ; and H S Higginson, to Welsh Div, Severn Defences, Newport.

Bt-Maj Crutchley, Scots Guards, and Capts C P Triscott and F R Wingate, R A, have been added to the list of officers who are considered qualified for Staff employment, in consequence of servicce on the Staff in the field.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sleutenant F. E. Grouve, to Crocodile, Feb 15.

Midshipman J. H. Kadyon, to Garnet, Feb. 19.

Staff Engineer—H Laughrin to Malabar (Feb. 16)

Engineers—H T Hammond to Barrosa ; J E Jenkins to Asia, additional ; A F Blasa to Thrush ; J F Price to Belleisle ; C M' K Norris to Bullfrog, temporarily (all to date Feb 19).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter, — by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, — who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.

F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

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She was as much trouble when asleep as when awake, and it was necessary to hold her in the arms all night to prevent her rubbing her face on the pillow, which was sufficient to remove the skin. At last she got so bad that it was impossible to take her to the hospital. Her clothes when put on put her in a great heat, and caused lumps to come in her neck. We therefore decided to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was truly gratifying; in one short week there was a decided improvement which has since continued, and now she is the picture of health. No one who has seen her would believe that she presented the pitiable sight she did three months ago. Yours faithfully, C. D.

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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

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It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold:
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

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To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And when the best in every way,
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"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., F.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

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Exact Size of the Lighter.

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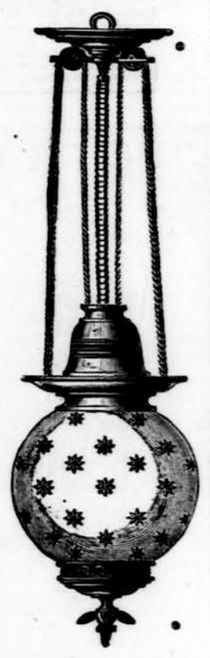
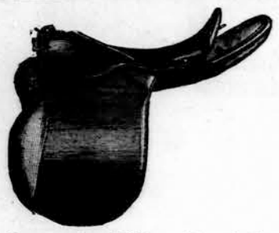


SADDLES FOR  DISTRICT USE.

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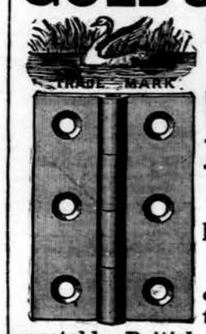

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